The New-York Times.

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TRIAL OF CAPT. WIRZ.

Another Long Adjournment Granted.

The Defence Still in Want of Witnesses.

They Propose to Examine Gens. Lee and Johnston, Howell Cobb, Gov. Brown, and Sec. Mallory.

The Judge-Advocate Refuses to Summon Them on the Ground that They are Conspirators with Wirz, and are Incompetent to Testify for Him.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 7, 1865.

The newspapers have made a mistake in the name of the defendant's witness, who, on Wednesday and Thursday, testified to the thieving business affairs, &c., at Andersonville. The name is George W. Fechnor, but at the prison he assumed that of Charles W. Ross.

This morning Capt. Selph was recalled, and testified that some of the boxes with sanitary goods for soldiers were broken open on the way to their destination; the command of the witness with the rebel army at Vicksburgh, were vaccinated for the small-pox, but those who had the small-pox recovered sooner than those who had been vaccinated; vacine matter was at that time very scarce in the South.

Mr. Baker made a statement to the court, and then asked that an adjournment take place till Thursday. He was satisfied that if the time was granted he could so arrange matters that the business would be facilitated. He felt satisfied that then, if the Judge-Advocate should take up no more time in the cross-examination than he should in the direct-examination, all the witnesses could be examined within a week.

Col. Chipman said that that was a matter entirely within the discretion of the court.

The court, after voting, said the members were willing to adjourn till Wednesday, at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Baker said that would not afford him sufficient time.

Col. Chipman suggested that the court adjourn till Thursday, and that then and thereafter they sit without regard to regular hours, and thus make up the time lost by an adjournment over.

The court acquiesced in the suggestion.

Judge-Advocate Chipman said that some of the witnesses asked for by the defence had been subpenaed inadvertently, while subpenas for others which had been issued were, after further consideration, revoked. These remarks applied to a certain class of witnesses, which the court understood embraced high and prominent men in the rebel service—Gens. Lee and Johnston, Howell Cobb, Mallory, Moore, Commissioner Ould, and others. Col. Chipman remarked that his action was based on what he believed to be the law, on his own judgment, without consulting ony one, and within the discretion, as he thought, by virtue of his office. He desired to submit his action that the counsel for the defence may object, or, if the court disapprove, may take the matter out of his hands. He then called the attention of the court to some decisions and opinions with regard to certain propositions of law applicable to the question now submitted as to the competency of certain classes of witnesses asked for by the counsel for the accused, saying: I have no desire to exclude any evidence proper to be placed on record in defence of the charges here laid, nor in any way to abrogate or detract from the evidence in direction; but there are reasons good in law and fact for excluding certain witnesses and a certain class of testimony, which I think sufficient to justify the course of the government in this particular. In 10th Johnson, page 95, it is decided "that a party in the same indictment cannot be a witness for his co-defendant until he has first been acquitted or convicted, whether they plead jointly or separately." Again, Addison's Reports, page 353, says: "If circumstances are proved from which it is possible for the jury to presume facts amounting to guilt, a defendant in an indictment cannot be a witness." Again in the case of the State vs. Alexander and others, Second Reports of Connecticut, page 171, it was decided "where the evidence against one of the defendants was not sufficient to convict him the court refused to strike his name out of the indictment for the purpose of making him a witness for others, without the assent of the Attorney-General, though he might advise his acquittal." In the text (First Starkie's Evidence, page 130, sixth American edition) we find "when the evidence is of such a nature that an acquittal would inure to the benefit of either in a joint indictment, one is incompetent as a witness for another. Thus an accessory before or after the fact would be incompetent as a witness for principal, and a conspirator would be incompetent to discharge his associates." A distinction seems to be made between accomplices and accessories before or after the fact and conspirators. The first named are competent witnesses for their associates, though they be severally indicted for the same offence. (Starkie, second volume, page 11, sixth American edition.) The last named—to wit, accessories and coconspirators—as we have seen, are incompetent; (first volume, page 130;) but in second Hale, page 180, several cases are cited showing that the text in Starkie is not quite accurate, as his proposition is not true where the offence is joint. Without arguing propositions so clearly stated as these, I think it is safe for the court to conclude that: First—All principals in the first degree—that is, those who directly perpetrate the act—are incompetent. Second—Principals in the second degree, actually or constructively present, are incompetent. Third—Accessories before or after the fact, whose conviction the evidence evolved will warrant, or against whom sufficient circumstances point to guilt, are incompetent. Fourth—All conspirators are incompetent, and this is true in all these cases, whether the parties be named or not in the indictment, so that the proof is sufficient to convict them, as above stated, with the offences alleged. Again, I answer that there is not one of the rebels whom the counsel ask to subpena as witnesses who will not be compelled to answer on his *voir dire* that he has committed treason against the United States. His confession in open court, according to the constitution of our country, is equivalent to the testimony of two witnesses. He stands, therefore, convicted of the highest crime known to our laws; and all that is wanting to render him infamous is a formal verdict. I say, therefore, he is incompetent. Again, this rebellion has been one gigantic act of treason, one common conspiracy to overthrow our government. Not a single rebel engaged in it, according to the strict rules of law, is a competent witness for another on trial, charged with treasonable offences, as he is an accessory before or after the fact, or a co-conspirator, or an accomplice, and therefore excluded. I say, then, until they are purged by special pardons, by a general pardon, or by acquittal before a competent court, no one of them ought to be permitted to testify for his associates.

Mr. Baker replied that when these witnesses were asked for, he supposed they would include ex-Gov. Brown, Howell Cobb, Gens. Lee, Johnson, and Imboden, Dr. Moore and Col. Ould. He wanted them for the following reasons. It was testified for the prosecution that Howell, Cobb had made a speech at Andersonville, not only treasonable, but so criminal as to be almost demoniacal, encouraging the Confederate soldiers to murder or kill our men. He proposed to contradict this by that witness, whom he wished to put upon the stand under the rules of law. Cobb's was the best evidence to show the words charged were never uttered.

He had subponed Ex-Gov. Brown, of Georgia, to testify on the point about supplies, a question which largely entered into the prosecution. The government had brought some insignificant witnesses to testify on that subject, but he thought he would take those who knew best. The Governor had to protect his own people from starvation, and to take possession of railroads for the transportation of supplies, and he intended to show by Gen. Lee that he had to leave his command and exert his great influence privately as an individual, in order that supplies might be sent to his soldiers to save them from starvation. He intended to call Gen. Johnston to show that his army could not be supplied, in order that the question might be seen in the proper light. Every witness named was important. After they had been subpoenaed he heard that the orders were countermanded. Col. Ould was here in attendance at the court under what was believed to be equivalent to an order, but was discharged in contravention of his (Mr. Baker's) wishes, and without his knowledge. It seemed to him it was very unusual for a prosecutor to take such authority, and it should not be exercised. But he made no point against the Judge-Advocate of a personal nature, because he supposed the gentleman acted under the sound and prudent action of the government, but at the same time, he felt bound to protest against such proceedings. Another of his witnesses (Duncan) was arrested and placed in the Old Capitol. He had always understood that a witness was protected by the process of bringing him here. He was informed by the Judge-Advocate that Duncan was a criminal, and therefore had no right to testify. So now it seemed to be solemnly argued before this court that persons could not testify because they were charged with offences, while others could not testify because they had been conspicuous in the Southern service. The argument of the Judge-Advocate had been overthrown by his own conduct. He had brought these criminals here, and he (Mr. Baker) took and added others to them and put them on the stand. He had been informed that persons of infamous character could not be allowed as witnesses in a court of justice, but it would take higher authority than that of Johnson, which had been quoted to sustain that point. The testimony of such persons could be received subject to restriction.

Col. Chipman in reply said he had distinctly stated the brief argument he had presented was the offspring of his own ideas and no one else was responsible. The evidence in every case, implicated these men either in the first or second degree, or as conspirators. With regard to Duncan, he awaited his trial. These parties were all indicted under a common charge for a common offence. One was now being tried separately from those accused of a joint offence, and no law allows that one of them shall be a witness for the others. It did not enter the mind of the counsel (Mr. Baker) that one of them might be called to testify against his associates.

Mr. Baker reminded the gentleman that Col. Chandler had been called for the government, but Col. Ould excluded for the defence. They were both in the same rank.

Col. Chipman was understood to say that Col. Chandler, even if guilty, was a competent witness against his associates in crime, and that Col. Ould would be connected with them before the conclusion of the trial. The latter could not testify in their favor.

Mr. Baker asked the gentleman whether he could show him the law that such persons could be put on the stand for one side and not for the other.

Col. Chapman said the leading rebels had not been called by the government.

Major-Gen. Wallace remarked that the man Duncan was not in the custody of the court. If Mr. Baker wanted him to appear as a witness permission must be obtained at the War Department. If the gentleman would make his application in writing the court would refer it to the proper authority.

Dr. Joseph Jones, Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College of Georgia, was placed on the stand, and produced a report which he made, under permission of the rebel authorities, concerning the diseases, &c., at Andersonville. It appears that his object was to illustrate facts relative to gangrene, malarial fevers, and camp and other diseases. This report shows the frightful mortality—the number of deaths, during one period, being as large in the stockade as in the hospital. He describes the men as miserable, hopeless, and abject in the extreme. Very many of them were mere skeletons, incrusted with dirt and covered with vermin. Some of them cursed their own government for refusing to an exchange of prisoners. It was, he said, impossible to depict the scene.

Capt. Gilmore, on duty at Norfolk, testified as to the seizure of watches, silver spoons, forks, watch chains, lockets, photographs, &c., taken from a man named Garrison on the eastern shore of Virginia, who claimed to be counsel for R. B. Winder. A watch chain, with a medal attached, was exhibited to the witness to connect these articles with the plundering at Andersonville. It belonged to Darius Morris, of the New-York volunteers.

The court adjourned until next Thursday morning.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 7.

CONSULS FOR HAYTI.

The President has recognized the following-named Consuls for Hayti: F. USHER, at New-York; B. C. CLARK, at Boston, and ALBERT EMERSON, at Bangor.

CHOLERA AT BARCELONA.

The United States Consul at Barcelona, under date of the 16th of September, informs the Department of State that the Port of Barcelona has been officially declared infected with the cholera. Business of all kinds is entirely suspended, and over one-half of the population of the city have left. All operations at the Exchange have ceased since the 1st of September.

SEEKING FOR PARDON.

Among the prominent pardon-seekers now here is Mr. TRESCOTT, Assistant Secretary of State under Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration.

PERSONAL.

Secretary HARLAN has returned to Washington from Iowa.

CONFISCATED PROPERTY.

Preparations are being made to restore to the original owners a large amount of property situated in Alexandria, Va., and adjoining counties, the libel for confiscation, by order, having been withdrawn.

THE CASE OF GEN. PALMER.

The Kentucky Delegation, headed by Hon. GARRETT DAVIS, obtained an interview with the President this morning, and urged the removal of Gen. PALMER with much earnestness. The President, it is said, has referred the whole matter to Gen. THOMAS for investigation, and declines to interfere until Gen. THOMAS makes a report upon the subject.

PARDONS GRANTED.

Sixty amnesty pardons were granted to-day, all of them to parties hailing from Alabama.

FROM UTAH.

Brigham and his Movements—The Mormon Conference.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, Sept. 16, 1865.

BRIGHAM and a company are now on a visit to the extreme southern portion of the territory; probably by this time they are on their return. That is the Utah "land of cotton."

Report has it that the ensuing October Mormon Conference will be the largest held for many years, BRIGHAM, in his recent visits, having extended liberal invitations to the country folks to come to the preaching and bring their bands and choirs with them. So a big time may be expected.

Gen. T. F. MEAGHER arrived, to-day, and he will probably be serenaded, to-night. He leaves in a few days for his new home in Montana.

Mrs. HAYNE plays, to-night, *Lady Macbeth*, supported by Mr. WALDRON and the Amateur Association. A series of "benefits" are filling up between the past and ensuing seasons. This is for the benefit of the orchestra, and tickets enough have been disposed of to make it a bumper.

FROM OREGON.

Opening of the State Fair—Special Session of the Legislature Called.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 6.

Arrived steamer *California*, from New-York; also arrived steamer *Orizaba*, from Oregon, with nearly $300,000 in treasure.

GEORGE O. YOUNE, pioneer of the Napa Valley, died yesterday.

The Oregon State Fair commenced at Salem on the 2d instant. The exhibition of goods and the list of stock was larger than ever before.

Gov. GIBBS, of Oregon, has issued a proclamation calling a special session of the legislature for the 5th of December. The object of the session is not stated in the telegram announcing the fact.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Oct. 7.

Nearly all Eastern goods are still advancing. Large transactions are taking place, partly on speculation, in Eastern whisky, candles, mackerel, soap, etc,, at higher prices. Coal oil sells at $1 70 per gallon, mackerel at $3 a kit and $11 a half barrel. Whisky is $1 75@$1 80 a gallon. The market is entirely bare of Eastern products in first hands. Wheat has advanced to two cents a pound. Flour sells at $6 25 per barrel.

Money is plenty and seeking investment in merchandise. Loans are effected as low as ten per cent. per annum.

Mining stocks are flat.

The Supreme Court of Oregon has sustained the Sunday law. It has also decided that all State taxes must be paid in gold.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrest of a Defaulter—The Planters' Convention—Acceptance of Gov. Wells.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 5.

The steamer *Monterey*, from New-York, has arrived.

ALFRED JONES, the Erie Railroad defaulter, was arrested here to-day.

The Planters' Convention met yesterday and discussed the subject of the broken levees. The convention petitioned Gov. WELLS and Gen. CANBY to assist them with aid from the State and General Government, so that they could make the necessary repairs. Both gentlemen promised to give their attention to the matter.

Gov. WELLS has written a letter accepting the gubernatorial nomination.

The Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Oct. 7.

In the Legislature to-day Mr. WINES, of Montgomery County, presented a memorial from the citizens of his county, requesting that measures be adopted to relieve the financial embarrassment of the people.

The memorial proposes to withhold executions until the planters can derive the proceeds of two or three crops, or to stay sales of property not bringing two-thirds of their assessed value, or to extend the time to four years for the redemption of claims where the defendants agree to pay the principal and six per cent. interest.

The bill was referred to the Judiciary.

Adjourned.

Three Murders in One Day.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 6.

Three murders have been committed since 10 o'clock last evening.

BERNARD F. KANE, aged 19 years, as shot by EDWARD SIMONS, in the Southern part of the city; and a member of the Twenty-fourth United States Colored Regiment killed another in the cars, near Havre de Grace. The regiment has just passed up Chesnut-street with the assassin under guard.

Burglers were secreted in WHITE'S dental depot, Arch-street, this morning at 6 o'clock, when the store was opened by a boy. The burglers seized and strangled him to death with a rope, and escaped with a portion of their plunder which they had piled up ready for removal.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 7.

The victim in the Arch-street murder was a colored man aged forty years, instead of a boy. The burglars took from him the key of the safe, and plundered it of twenty-five hundred dollars in notes.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Oct. 6.

Detectives BILLINGS and SWAN have arrested four men in this city for having and passing counterfeit United States currency, and a large quantity has been recovered, including $100, $20, $1, and 50 cent scrip. One of the men is a wholesale distributor of counterfeit money for New-England, named HENRY A. WOOD alias Buchanan; the others are WILLIAM PEARCE, clerk at the Adams House; SOLOMON GAGE, livery stable keeper, and PAT MCCOLLEY, a State prison graduate. Among the bogus money are 10's on the Thompson Bank of Connecticut.

Inauguration of Gen. Lee as President of Washington College.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Oct. 7.

The Lexington (Va.) *Gazette* gives a brief account of the inauguration of the late Gen. LEE as President of Washington College, on the 2d inst., which consisted of a simple administration of the oath of office.

The *Gazette* says that at Mr. LEE'S request the ceremonies of the occasion were made as private, brief and unostentatious as possible.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, Oct. 7.

The day calendar for Monday, Oct. 9, 1865, is: Nos. 182, 183, 184, 185, 187, 188, 189, 190, 190½, 191 and 192.

The court adjourned to Monday, Oct. 9, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Rhode Island National Horse Fair.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Oct. 7.

The Rhode Island National Horse Fair takes place next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in this city. A large number of entries have been made, and it promises to be one of the most successful ever held in this State.

Horse Fair.

DETROIT, Friday, Oct. 6.

The horse fair now in progress at Kalamazoo is a great success. Over 12,000 visitors were present to-day. The $1,000 prize for trotting was won by *Cooley*, of Chicago, in three straight heats. Time—2:26½, 2:28¾, 2:28¼.

The Philadelphia Canard.

CHICAGO, Friday, Oct. 6.

The proprietor of the Chicago *Tribune* states that the WILLIAM H. SMITH referred to in the alleged conversation with Judge CATON, is not the editor of that paper.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 7.

A portion of the Western Foundry, on the corner of Florida and Main streets, belonging to MARSHALL & KILPATRICK, was burned yesterday. Loss, $25,000, which is insured.

The Tennessee Methodist Conference.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Oct. 7.

The Tennessee Methodist Conference is still in session at Edgefield. Many eminent divines are in attendance.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Oct. 5.

A government sale of 100 horses and 100 mules took place to-day. The property was sold at very high prices.

Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY was at Norfolk yesterday.

The Case of Champ Ferguson.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Oct. 7.

The papers in the case of CHAMP FERGUSON have been forwarded to the President for his approval or rejection.

From Richmond.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 6.

Mr. DIMITRY, one of the editors of the Richmond *Bulletin*, has been released from arrest.

THE AMERICAN BOARD.

Proceedings at its Fifty-sixth Annual Meeting in Chicago.

The Chicago papers are filled with reports of the proceedings at the Fifty-sixth annual meeting of the American Board now in session in that city.

Among the multitude of distinguished men on the platform, during the first day's session, much interest was felt in the large number of returned missionaries. There was the venerable Dr. WM. GOODELL, of Constantinople, who, after 43 years of devoted and efficient service, has yielded to the pressure of declining health, and returned to his native land to pass the evening of his life. There were also Rev. J. E. Ford, of the Syrian Mission, Tripoli; Rev. W. P. Barker, of the Mahratta Mission, western India; Rev. J. Doolittle, stationed at Fuh Chu, China; Rev. Sandford Richardson, from Arabkir, eastern Turkey; Dr. A. D. Nutting, from Corfu, central Turkey; and Revs. T. S. Williamson, S. R. Riggs and J. P. Williamson, of the Dakota Mission, and Rev. L. H. Wheeler of the Ojibwa Mission.

Among Presidents of colleges there were Dr. Mark Hopkins, of Williams; Dr. Hickock, of Union; Dr. Andrews, of Marietta, Ohio; Dr. Magoon, of Iowa City; Dr. Sturtevant, of Illinois; Dr. Curtis, of Knox; Dr. Blanchard, of Wheaton; Dr. Tuttle, of Wabash; Dr. Condit, of Auburn Theological Seminary, and Fisk, of the Chicago Theological Seminary.

Among eminent divines active in the ministry there were Drs. Kirk, of Boston; Budington, of Brooklyn; Todd, of Pittsfield; Thompson, of Roxbury; Shaw, of Rochester; Nelson and Post, of St. Louis; Beecher, of Galesburgh; Condit, of Oswego; and Adams, of Maine. There was also present Dr. Massil, of England.

Among prominent laymen are Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., of New-York; Hon. Wm. Strong, of Philadelphia; Hon. C. S. Hubbard, of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; Charles Stoddard, Esq., of Boston; and Col. R. Borden, of Fall River, Mass.

During the second day, Rev. Dr. WOOD read a report on corporate membership; Rev. Dr. ANDERSON one on the care to be taken of missionaries' children, arguing that the allowance should be increased to $80 for a boy and $70 for a girl per annum.

Rev. Dr. TREAT read an able paper on "Obligations to Foreign Missions."

Prof. L. C. BANLETT, Rev. GEO. TRASK, and others, discussed this paper. At the close of the service, Rev. Dr. WORCESTER said he had been requested by the Committee on Entertainment, to make the following announcement: "A report has gone abroad tending to do injustice to the hospitality of Chicago, and that is, that calls have been made upon the Committee of Reception, for places, and they have been unable to supply them." We are happy to state that the Committee of Reception have not only assigned places to all in attendance upon the meeting of the A. B. C. F. M., but have not far from 150 placees which they have not filled. When we consider the number in attendance upon the meeting of the Board, this speaks well for the hospitality of Chicago.

The announcement was received with applause.

In the evening, Rev. LOWELL SMITH, D. D., of Honolulu, Dr. FLOID, and others, made addresses.

The Attempted Abduction of Sanders.

TESTIMONY OF BEVERLEY TUCKER AND SANDERS.

The men charged with attempting to abduct GEO. N. SANDERS are now on trial before the Court of Queen's Bench, Montreal. The following testimony has been given:

Beverley Tucker, examined: On Saturday, the 5th of August, I was informed an attempt was to be made to carry off Mr. Sanders to the United States, and that the plans had been discovered; I was asked to be present at the time fixed for the abduction, and I consented; it was first named to me by Mr. Townsend, the jeweler; on Monday I made arrangements to get a horse and go out and be present; about half past seven on Monday evening I started on my way to the toll-gate; I was accompanied by my son and a Southern gentleman named Myers; we were on horseback, and reached the toll-gate about eight o'clock; when I passed the gate a few rods, I was accosted by Mr. Penton; some five minutes afterwards his men came up, and he posted them in proper positions; I then took my position with the Chief of Police, my son and Mr. Myers being present; this was about fifty yards from the toll-gate; in five or ten minutes one of the party communicated to us that a carriage was coming down the road; in a few minutes after I heard a voice, accompanied by shots; the Chief, my son and myself rode toward the gate; when we got there I saw the carriage and heard Mr. Sanders' voice inside; I proceeded with the two young men who were along with me to a wood or grove to intercept any one who might pass; we waited a good while and saw no one; I then suggested we should go to Lachine; when about a mile on the road we were overtaken by the police, who said there was no use in our proceeding any further, and we then went home.

Cross-examined—On the Saturday when the plot was communicated to me, I saw Mr. Sanders; he said there was a plot laid to abduct him; that it had been discovered by O'Leary, and that he had determined to take the risk; I told him I thought it was a great risk; that these parties might deceive O'Leary; but Sanders determined to go, and then I said I would be present and rescue him; I did not see Mr. Sanders from then until the whole thing was over, and he came to the St. Lawrence Hall on his way home. I saw him at the hotel about eleven o'clock. I understood that it was part of the plan that Mr. Sanders should go into the carriage; I heard him speak at the toll-gate; I heard him say inside the carriage, "Shoot the d—d—"

George N. Sanders, sworn: I think about the 3d of August, Mr. W. A. Townsend, the jeweler, told me there were some desperate men in town, and by what he said to me, I concluded they were kidnappers; he said if I would agree to place myself in the hands of the Chief, he thought all these men might be captured; I asked him if he was certain that they were agents of the Washington Government, and if so, I would be disposed to cooperate; he told me there was no doubt about it, and I agreed to meet the Chief at Mr. Townsend's house; the Chief there developed the plan to me.

The witness then detailed the plan as propounded to him by the Chief, and said that he consented to it, in order that the prisoners might commit the overt act of kidnapping and be taken in the fact.

The witness continued—Mr. O'Leary called at my house about eight o'clock, according to programme; I was standing at the front of my house when he arrived, and he got out of the carriage and said in an audible voice that he wanted me to go with him to the house of the Recorder, the Recorder had sent for me; I agreed to go promptly; I went into the house to take leave of my wife, and returned in a few minutes; we walked down the avenue, and the kidnapper drove down on the box alongside of us, and heard all we said; I got in, and we drove up to Guy-street, and soon afterwards two others entered, and O'Leary was kicked out of the carriage, and two men sprang upon me and handcuffed me, remarking, "d——n you, we have got you at last;" I cannot swear to the identity of any one of the prisoners; after having handcuffed me, they drove off at a rapid rate to the toll-gate, and the violent concussion against the gate threw the men forward against the seat; the men also made an attempt to choke me, and I thought they were going to administer chloroform to me; I then denounced O'Leary, so that they might not suspect the trick that was being played on them; running against the toll-gate, the driver gave the alarm, and they jumped out of each side of the carriage, and the firing began immediately both on my rear and in my front; I suppose that between ten and fifteen shots must have been fired; I was soon relieved by my friends, Mr. Townsend in particular, and some of the police; there was no key to unloose the handcuffs, and so I was brought to the Central Police-station with them upon me; before my release two of the prisoners were brought in handcuffed; the handcuffs were taken from myself some hours after they were put on; when these men got into the carriage, I could not have got out had I wished, nor could I have prevented their handcuffing me; I did not intend that these men should carry me away with them to Washington; I had agreed only to take the risk of being taken to Washington; I understood that the American Government had offered a reward of $25,000 for my apprehension; I was also told by the Chief and Mr. Townsend that there was a largely increased reward.

Cross-examined by Mr. Devlin—Mr. O'Leary did not speak to me at all about the matter until after it happened; I think I am not a subject of Her Majesty; I have been living here more than a year, but I have not been naturalized here; I have resided here since June, 1864; I am not a subject, I am a sovereign citizen of the United States; I would not have consented to take a part in this affair had I not understood that the prisoners were agents of the government of the United States; when the men in the carriage began to choke me, I told them not to make d—d asses of themselves, I would keep quiet; I wanted to go down from the police-station to the St. Lawrence Hall to show to the world that I had been handcuffed; I consented to their being taken off; the whole of the arrangement for the capturing of these kidnappers was in the hands of the police; I put myself into the hands of your authorities.

By Mr. Ramsay—I am one of those who belonged to the Confederate States, and I do not wish to leave it; I have been living here as a political refugee; I came from England here.

Sensation at St. Mark's Church.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Oct. 2.

The good people of St. Mark's Episcopal Church were treated yesterday to a novel and startling sensation, caused by the unexpected and evidently most unwelcome appearance in their pulpit of Rev. Dr. WILMER, formerly the Rector of St. Mark's. Owing to the peculiar structure of the church, Dr. WILMER'S presence in the chancel was not generally known until he ascended the pulpit to preach the sermon. Now the congregation of St. Mark's is composed in the main of staunchly loyal men and women, and the vestry of the church have been chosen upon the distinct issue of their strong Union sentiments. It was not, therefore, to be wondered at that the sudden apparition of a man of Dr. WILMER'S political record in a loyal Northern pulpit should be received with tokens of marked disapprobation, and accordingly several families in different parts of the church rose and left the building. We only regret that the whole congregation did not follow their example.

It will be remembered that Dr. WILMER, who, by the way, is not a Virginian, as is sometimes claimed, but a Jerseyman, left this city in the Fall of 1861, and was captured while crossing the Potomac in a small boat, under circumstances which would have brought a common layman under the category of blockade-runners, smugglers and rebel mail-carriers. The reverend gentleman was released after a short confinement, and went on his way rejoicing. He has been heard of occasionally during the war, as officiating in the rebel camps. During the months that Dr. WILMER remained at the North, after the breaking out of the rebellion, he made strong professions of Unionism, declaring that he held secession against the State to be as great a sin as sciism against the Church. His practice, however, did not tally exactly with his profession.

Much curiosity has been expressed as to how this Reverend ex-blockade-runner obtained entrance to the pulpit of St. Mark's, as it is believed none of the vestry have extended any such invitation to him, and the church is without a Rector. Rev. JOHN P. LUNDY is the temporary incumbent, but it is not likely that that gentleman, who we are told is a staunch Union man, would have assumed such a questionable responsibility.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Presentation of the Address from the Provincial Synod of Canada.

Reception of the Prolocutor and Lord Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada.

Discussion on the Resolution Giving the Easter Offerings to the Bishops.

Exciting Debate on the Reception of the Southern Delegates.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 6, 1865.

Yesterday afternoon the Secretary laid on the table the Treasurer's report. He also read a letter from Mr. COPE (the Treasurer) offering his resignation, but it was not acted upon. The following is a summary of the Treasurer's account:

Total receipts for the convention of 1862, viz.:		
From the assessments of the dioceses named, say 23 in number, having in all 1,797 clergymen canonically resident therein, at $2 each	$3,594	
Less arrears of the Diocese of Iowa	$43	
Less arrears of the Diocese of Kansas	$8—	$51—$3,543 00
Total disbursements for convention of 1862.		3,201 25
Excess of receipts over disbursements for 1862		$341,75 00
From which, however, must be deducted the balance, or excess of disbursements over receipts for conventions prior to that of 1862, as stated in the Treasurer's account, of		109,35 00
Agreeing with the balance, as stated in Treasurer's account, of		$232,40 00
And exclusive of the several arrearages mentioned, viz.:		
For the convention of 1859, as stated		$79 55
For the convention of 1862, as stated		51 00
Total arrearages		$130 55

Judge CHURCHILL (Kentucky) offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Canons to amend the canons of the Church so as to forbid any clergyman to enter either the navy or army, except as a chaplain.

Adopted.

To-day the convention held their third day's session. The attendance, both of delegates and visitors, was full. The proceedings were characterized by harmonious action, though the debate was at times warm and exciting.

A noticeable and pleasant improvement in the conduct of opening services, this morning, was the leading of the organist in the musical portion of the exercises. On previous days the church music was not exactly of an ecclesiastical character. This morning however, the clergy took the matter in hand, and a decided improvement was the result. One of the clerical delegates presided at the organ, and the entire choir was composed of clergymen. The singing was admirable, and, the whole congregation joining in, gave forth a volume of sound and harmony seldom heard.

The President, Rev. Dr. CRAIK, and the Secretary, Rev. Dr. RANDALL, led the religious services.

The following members of the North Carolina delegation made their first appearance in the body of the house:

CLERICAL DEPUTIES.	LAY DEPUTIES.
Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D.	Hon. W. H. Battle.
Rev. Jas. B. Ieshire, D. D.	Richard H. Smith, Esq.
Rev. F. M. Hubbard, D. D.	Kemp F. Battle, Esq.
Rev. Wm. Hogdes, D. D.	Robert Strange, Esq.

On motion of Rev. Dr. HIGBEE, seconded by Rev. Dr. MEADE, it was resolved that the members of the Tennessee delegation be received on special certificate, their official credentials being unavoidably absent. They accordingly took their seats. They are as follows:

CLERICAL DEPUTIES.	LAY DELEGATES.
Rev. David Pease, D. D.	Hon. Francis B. Fogg.
Rev. R. Hines.	Mr. G. R. Fairbanks.
Rev. John A. Harrison.	Mr. W. H. Stevens.
Rev. Charles Collins.	Mr. J. B. Jeffries.

Rev. Dr. BRIKLEY (Missouri) moved that Rev. W. D. HARLAN be permitted to substitute for Rev. Dr. PEASE. Agreed to.

A MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS

was announced. It was as follows:

The House of Bishops informed the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the House of Bishops be instructed to communicate to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies the address presented to this House, from the Bishops, clergy and laity of the United Church of England and Ireland, in Canada, and that we request the House of Clerical and Lay Delegates to unite with us in the appointment of a joint committee to express to the provincial synod our great satisfaction at receiving at the hands of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal, (whose presence among us has been the cause of so much gratification,) this address, and our full reciprocation of the sympathy and affection which the provincial synod has so warmly expressed.

The House of Bishops appointed the following committee: Bishops POTTER, STEVENS and CLARK.

The address of the Canadian Church was read, as follows:

To the Bishops, Clergy and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, in General Convention Assembled.

We, the Bishops, Clergy and Laity of the Provincial Synod of the United Church of England and Ireland in Canada, now assembled in Montreal, avail ourselves of the intended visit of our Metropolitan to your venerable body, to renew our expression of Christian admiration and fraternal amity toward the whole Church you so worthily represent.

We have seen with deep regret and warm sympathy for your whole Church, that one section has been divided from the rest, by the operation of that calamitous civil war, which, under God's good providence, has at length been brought to a termination.

We trust that as the original cause of that separation between different portions of the Church has now ceased to operate, the feelings of brotherly love and of zeal in support of the same hallowed principles which formerly united all the members of your church in one body, will re-assert their claim and triumph over the external causes which have kept you apart; and that we shall ere long be able to witness, with all our old admiration, the onward and united progress of your Apostolic Church in every good word and work.

Dated at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Canada, this 19th day of September, 1865.

F. MONTREAL, Metropolitan.

JAMES BEAVAN, Prolocutor.

After the Secretary had read the interesting document, the President said that Rev. Dr. BEAVEN, Prolocutor of the Provincial Synod of Canada, desired to present the address in person, and invited the gentlemen to come forward for that purpose. As he rose and advanced toward the platform the entire house of delegates rose to their feet. The reverend gentleman is a remarkable and dignified personage, and was warmly welcomed by the President, who spoke tenderly of the relations between the two churches. The scene at this moment was peculiarly interesting and singularly impressive.

The address of Rev. Dr. BEAVEN was brief, but was full of love and tenderness for the Episcopal Church of the United States.

The President then introduced the Lord Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada, who was also received with the respect tendered to Dr. BEAVEN. The Lord Bishop (FULFORD) of Montreal said he was much interested and pleased with his visit to the convention, and he hoped that a general alliance would be formed and a General Council be arranged for that end.

Mr. CHURCHILL, of Kentucky, moved that the whole matter be referred to the Committee on Canons, and it was seconded in the warmest terms by Mr. RUGGLES, of New-York, who spoke of the united sentiment existing between the two churches, and he thought it most important that the great Episcopal Church in America be united in the bonds of fraternal love and amity. The matter, after some confused discussion, (there being two matters before the house,) was disposed of, being committed to a special committee, as follows:

Rev. Dr. Higbee, Mass.	Hon. A. H. Churchill, Ky.
Rev. Dr. R. S. Mason, N. C.	Hon. E. F. Chambers, Md.
Rev. Dr. Cummings, Ill.	Hon. S. H. Huntington, Ct.

THE EASTER OFFERINGS

then came again up for discussion, and received careful and elaborate discussion. The disputed point was the proposed giving of the Easter Communion offerings to the Bishops, for the exercise of their personal benevolence. The Committee on Canons declined action in the matter, and, on reporting the resolution back to the house, asked to be relieved. The discussion was productive of statements and views that exhausted the whole subject, and, after the resolution had detained the business for over an hour, a motion was made to fund such offerings for the Bishops, but was lost by a heavy negative vote.

Dr. VINTON'S resolution to recommit the matter back to the Committee on Canons with instructions, was also lost by a like vote. The Committee then asked to be discharged, but the Secretary reminded them that a standing committee could not be discharged during the session. The report of the Committee on Canons was adopted, leaving that section of the canons intact.

A WARM DISCUSSION

ensued on the presentation of the following resolution, by Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, of Illinois:

Resolved, That this House offers its profound gratitude to God that we have among us our brethren, the clerical and lay delegates from the Diocese of Texas, North Carolina and Tennessee, and that we recognize their presence in our midst as a token and pledge of future and entire restoration of the unity of the Church throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Mr, SPAULDING, of Ohio, rose and called the house to their feet by a bitter denunciation of the resolution. He was very willing to receive the Southern delegates, but he was not willing, in doing so, to pay a premium to the Southern heart, in complimenting them on their first appearance. A dozen members interrupted the speaker in moving the matter be withdrawn, or that it be laid on the table. It was finally put in proper form, and on being put to vote was so close that the ayes and nays were called for. The closeness of the *viva voce* vote was made manifest by the announcement by the Secretary of a tie vote of 44.

Rev. Dr. GEO. HARE, of Pennsylvania, made some earnest and conciliatory remarks, hoping as he did that the resolution would pass. He spoke strongly on the subject of slavery. Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS supported his resolution in the same spirit, seconded by Rev. Dr. HOWE, of Pennsylvania. The resolution was adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY

then came up for discussion. This was the consideration of the address presented, yesterday, by four of the Diocese of New-York. This important matter received all due attention. Judge ORTIS, of Chicago, Dr. MEADE (Chairman of Committee on Canons,) Mr. RUGGLES and Dr. VINTON, of New-York, and others took part in the animated discussion which ensued. The principal point made by the speakers was the committee to which it should be referred, and not on the importance of the proposed measure, nearly all feeling satisfied with the wisdom and benefit to be received from it.

Mr. WILLIAM WELSH, of Pennsylvania, objected, however, and thought that it was not calculated to benefit both sections of our reunited country.

UP THE TENNESSEE VALLEY.

Freedmen—Crops—Emigration—Politics

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Sept. 25, 1865.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR OBSERVATION.

Since the last of July I have traveled through the whole of this State, and through Northern Georgia and Alabama. These journeys have extended over two thousand miles. One-third has been performed on horseback and in open wagons. I have talked with all classes and sorts of people. On the plantation, in the negro cabin, upon the streets of town and hamlet, in railroad and steamboat, in contraband camp, and everywhere where opportunities of observation offered. I propose giving you some notes of a trip taken up the Tennessee River, from this point to Johnsonville, Tenn.; thence through several counties on the west side; back to Johnsonville; up the river, past historic Savannah and Pittsburgh Landing to Eastport, Miss.; thence overland to Florence, Tuscumbia, Courtland and Decatur, Ala., through the valley and along the line of the Charleston and Memphis Railroad. The repairs were then uncompleted, cars running no further east than Iuka, Miss.

This territory has been unvisited by any of your regular correspondents. The condition, resources, opinions of its citizens make it a favorable indication of the growth of the new order of things.

TO JOHNSONVILLE.

This is the first section of my trip. Leaving Nashville by the Northwestern Railroad, we reach Johnsonville on the Tennessee River. This point is in the third tier of counties from the north line of the State. The railroad traverses the counties of Davidson, Williamson, Cheatham, Dickson and Humphreys. At Johnsonville the road connects with a daily line of packets to St. Louis, and a tri-weekly line up the river. It is therefore an important point, commercially. The country immediately adjacent to the road is broken, rough, and not well adapted for farming. There are rich valleys through the whole of that region, but its great future importance lies in the probable results of the explorations now being made for petroleum and minerals. There is every reason to believe in the success of those hunting the first article. A number of wells are being sunk. As an evidence of the extent to which capital is being used, I am informed that an English company have leased a large quantity of lands, have nearly one hundred hands now employed, and in the event of success propose to ship direct to New-Orleans and thence to England, breaking bulk but once.

All along this line I found great activity prevailing, a good tone evident, and a strong desire for immigration. Johnsonville was formerly a well-built post, (it has never been much of a town otherwise.) FOREST destroyed it last Winter. It will continue to grow and must become an important landing.

HOW THE EX-SLAVES ARE PROGRESSING THERE.

The freedmen-question presented but little difficulty hereabouts. The negroes are all, or nearly all, at work. In the town some two hundred are employed. The issuing of rations to either refugees or free-people has now ceased, under the sagacious policy pursued by Gen. FISK, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmens' Bureau. During the month of August there was issued, at this post, 1,018 rations. They were distributed nearly as follows:

Colored—going to homes in West Tennessee on government transportation, about	300
Whites—same	50
Total transient	350
Resident recipients, whites, about	600
Resident recipients, negroes, about	68
Total	668

A school, supported by themselves, (colored) was taught by a negro teacher. About 100 scholars were in attendance. The white citizens have no school. In the counties away from the garrisons and railroad, there is yet some clinging to slavery. This Spring many men were hired out, masters receiving the pay as usual. The freedmen have, in many instances, worked for nothing all Summer, and are now being driven off. Capt. BARDITT, Thirteenth U. S. C. I., agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, is charged with the correction of these abuses.

Here let me say, what is true not only of this locality, but everywhere throughout the South, that off the lines of communications and beyond the range of our garrisons, the complaint is common that the smaller slave-holders hold on with the utmost tenacity to the "divine" institution. I say small slave-holders for a purpose. The large owners are not so generally amenable to the charge.

A region where this was strikingly manifest was the counties of Henry, Benton, Carroll, and others contiguous to the river and west thereof. Benton is a small county, containing but few slaves—700 in all, according to the census of 1860. There are not more than 400 freed people there now. Yet the young men of Benton went into the rebellion very generally—nine or ten companies having been raised there.

About one-half the area is included in the river bottom—very broad, rich alluvial land, often overflowed, and prolific of miasmatic diseases. Back from the river the country is rough and hilly, sparse clearing, while in the main the gravelly hills are densely covered with timber. Camden, the county-seat, has been a neat village, having the inevitable Southern air of picturesque shabbiness, and now looking sadly out of repair. The guerrilla bands, infesting West Tennessee, seem to have held high revel here at times. The court-house, a clumsy dilapidated structure in the center of a square, the buildings in which were closed and falling to ruins, was the scene once more of civil procedure. For the first time for years a Grand Jury was in session. I paid the county dignitaries a visit. Found them a body of ponderous old gentlemen, spectacled, shirt-sleeved and perspiring, who did well enough in representing the traditional bucolic justices. Jesting apart, the gentlemen were earnestly engaged in their laudable duties. They gave me an encouraging account of affairs. Horse-stealing, which was the chief crime at the close of the war, has almost entirely subsided. The worst guerrillas have left; the negroes are doing very well, and people are encouraged as to the prospects next year.

There are no mails through this region. Papers are as scarce as loyalists. I found men here who had been in the rebel army—conscripted, they said, and it seemed probably so—who were anxious to prove their "loyalty," as they call it, and were not aware of the necessity of taking the oath of amnesty; in fact, they didn't know what it meant. While the people we met were by no means of the "cracker" or "sand-hill" class found further south, being mostly men owning small farms and possessing some education, yet they were wondrously deficient in that clear, sharp intellect and appreciative knowledge of affairs common to our Northern masses, even when they talk only the jargon of party. It is no wonder that they were led by the nose into rebellion, while the vile spouting wretches who stirred it up slaved at home.

Tobacco is a considerable staple in this region. What has been cultivated this year produced well. Corn and cotton have been productive crops. More cotton than ordinary has been raised by the small farmers. In every house the loom was in motion, weaving the coarse cotton cloth generally worn by the poor whites and negroes. This is a fertile region. I found quite a number of schools in operation; nearly all with whom I conversed spoke of having one in their neighborhood. During a day's ride, I did not meet more than half-a-dozen negroes. Toward sundown we entered Henry County, and the freed people became more numerous, and the whites more inhospitable and churlish. This last fact might be accounted for by the presence of the Provost-Marshal of Johnsonville, with a squad of negro soldiers, who was traveling on some affairs of his department.

"GETTING ALONG AS USUAL,"

was the general reply to all inquiries as to the progress of the county, crops, peace, &c. I found it had a double meaning, to be judged by whom it was said. If a white man it meant that affairs were quiet, crops indifferent, times poor, and the negroes at work though restless. If meant, in fact, that they were getting this year's labor out of the negro without pay. This was what the negro meant, at least all the inquiries made presented this as the state of affairs. No Federal garrisons had been located there; no mails were in operation; most of the restless slaves had left; a very vague knowledge of their freedom existed among the balance which was carefully repressed or denied by their ex-masters. As a consequence, though but few cases of oppressive cruelty were reported, yet throughout Henry and adjacent counties the employers were obtaining this year's labor without compensation, other than food and shelter. I conversed with a great many shrewd and intelligent men of color, who nearly all declared that "old master said they wasn't quite free yet, but they'd be at Christmas." We found one negro man who paid his wife's master $30 for this year's time, in addition to her milking, &c., for the ex-owner. The eldest daughter did the housework without pay; the father cultivated land on shares. We stopped with the white folks, who gave us a very grudging hospitality. That is not a fit name for the shelter for ourselves and forage for our animals which we wrung from them after offering payment. The only hospitality we found was in negro cabins, where the black man spread us a bountcous and appetizing repast, sweetening it with genuine courtesy, when he said, in reply to a remark of mine, "that we did not wish to impose upon him," "Sah, my friens can't neber impose on me."

Elsewhere we found men and women hired out, and their owners drawing the pay. There are three cotton factories in this county of Henry—one on the Big Sandy, one near Paris, the county seat, and the other further west. Quite a number of negro men were employed in cutting cord-wood for their use. In a majority of cases the former owners had received the hire of the man. My friend, the Provost-Marshal, notified the mill-owners and negroes that such action would not be allowed—that the laborer must be paid, and that the employer would be held responsible for all money so earned and not paid to the employe. There were in 1860, nearly 6,000 slaves in Henry County. There are now about 3,500 persons of color. The whites are trying to squeeze out the last dollars' worth of labor they can, without payment; the negroes are very restless, not because they are dissatisfied so much at getting no wages as they are at the attempt to deceive, and the consequence is that when the Spring sets in and work is abundant very few of the old owners will be able to get laborers. These will break the bond, in fact, as well as name. From this section will go up the howl of "niggers" not working, when it is the result of tergiversation and double dealing practised here.

A REBEL COLONEL'S

conduct is in refreshing contrast. This gentleman, Col. TRAVIS, was a prominent politician and lawyer. He had a fine farm, with thirty slaves. When the rebellion commenced he raised a regiment and served till the close of the war. He is a rumed man, excepting his lands. With a trunk-full of rights in the shape of $65,000 worth of Confederate bonds, he says he is satisfied for the balance of his days. His slaves all stayed at home but two young men who entered our army. Col. T. was thoroughly in earnest on the rebellion, so much so as to have been in favor of freeing the slaves, giving them land and citizenship if necessary, to induce them to fight for the South. On his return (he surrendered with Johnston) he called the negroes together and told them they were all free; that they became so as the result of the defeat of the South; that they were as free as himself; that as they had stayed at home and helped to take care of his family he proposed to do the best he could by them, if they wished to stay. This year they were all poor together, and all would share alike. Next year he proposed to rent his farm to them on shares.

This plan the Colonel is carrying out in good faith. The first step he took shows his knowledge of the difference under the slave system. The negroes lived in quarters, near the "big house," and under the master's eye. Col. TRAVIS says this must be discontinued. He has seven hundred acres in his home farm. About six families of negroes live in quarters. He is building cabins at convenient points on the place, and allotting them to the family he thinks can conveniently cultivate the unit of land to which he is contiguous. He is doing this on the principle that the freed people must be isolated and made self-reliant. He lets his land on shares. One-third of the crop is rent for land, one-third for tools, subsistence, stock and forage, and one-third for labor. If the laborer furnished himself, and the tools, &c., he gets two-thirds. If part of these necessaries, one-half. Some of Col. TRAVIS' people have stock of their own, and between the landlord and tenant, enough will be had to cultivate the farm effectually. Col. TRAVIS is confident that, so far as he is concerned, he will get a good return from his land without so much labor as formerly; he believes the people will do well for themselves, for he says they have always been faithful to him.

Yet though, like a wise man, he accepts the new condition of affairs, he does not give up his belief in slavery and its value. This, however, has gone. His interest in politics has also gone, though I noticed that he was a close observer and a shrewd thinker on public affairs. His object now, he declared, was to make money. He desired immigration; thought West Tennessee a beautiful and delightful country, in which he meets my hearty acquiescence. The scenery is beautiful, while the soil is fertile. There are few regions in the Central States offering more inducements than this.

I insert here some statistical facts which are of interest:

WEST TENNESSEE.

Counties.	Acres of Land.	Average value per acre.
Benton	279,984	$2 89
Carroll	341,661	7 29
Dyer	379,596	
Decatur	215,037	3 25
Fayette	425,598	9 99
Gibson	401,596	10 31
Haywood	388,721	11 43
Henderson	373,581	4 76
Hardeman	414,697	7 80
Hardin	354,751	3 74
Henry	360,561	7 05
Lauderdale	247,884	7 54
McNairy	393,686	4 22
Madison	391,914	9 57
Obion	402,664	7 63
Perry	412,718	
Shelby	455,713	22 43
Tipton	284,121	8 66
Weakly	343,499	8 34
Total acres	6,869,912	

The total value of the West Tennessee lands in 1860 was $64,964,798. The taxable property of other descriptions, excluding slaves, amounted to $88,456,183. The population of this division in 1860 was about 317,000, white and black.

TRADE CHANNELS OF WEST TENNESSEE.

The Louisville and Memphis Railroad traverses the counties of Benton, Henry, Carroll, Gibson, Madison, Haywood, Tipton, Fayette, and Shelby, on the banks of the Mississippi.

The Mississippi Central Railroad runs through Obion, Gibson, Madison and Hardeman.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad runs through Carroll, Weakly and Obion.

The Tennessee River runs through Henry, Benton, Decatur, Hardin, Wayne, Perry, Humphreys and Stewart.

The great iron field of West Tennessee lies in the Counties of Decatur, Perry, Hardin and Wayne. It runs directly through the State, and is about 50 miles wide. The whole area is an extended plain, cut up by the valleys of streams flowing into the Tennessee, Duck and Cumberland Rivers, and by the valleys of the rivers themselves. Thirty-one furnaces, in this region, were in operation in 1856, making about 50,000 tons of iron.

Abundant surface evidences of petroleum are visible on every hand. There is no doubt that the entire Tennessee Valley will be found full of rich deposits. Vast beds of *green sand*, so valuable as a fertilizer, exist in Henderson, McNairy and Hardeman Counties.

In this connection I desire to introduce an extract from an article written by the editor of the *Press & Times* of this city, which is in point. Immigration and the resources of Tennessee, or any portion, being under discussion, a subject so pertinent as that relative to the want of mechanics is in place.

Tennessee offers a wide and profitable field for mechanics of all descriptions. How poorly supplied with these honorable crafts which are indispensable to State-building, may be seen by a brief comparison of Tennessee, in that regard, with her younger, smaller, and naturally poorer sister State, Ohio. In 1860 Tennessee had 3,017 blacksmiths, Ohio, 16,088. Tennessee, with splendid natural advantages for boat-building, had three boat-builders, Ohio, 99. Tennessee had 5,391 carpenters, Ohio, 21,571. Tennessee had 368 machinists, and Ohio 2,487. Tennessee had 88 manufacturers, Ohio, 531. Tennessee had 1,500 shoemakers, Ohio, 11,596. Tennessee had only 669 miners, for some of the finest coal, iron, copper, lead and marble mines in the country, and Ohio, far less desirable in this respect, had 2,064. We outstripped Ohio in one respect; we had *twenty negro-traders*, and Ohio none. No State offers more inducements to mechanics now than the free State of Tennessee. We trust that intelligent mechanics will hasten to occupy the field at an early day.

After spending three days in this region I returned to Johnsonville, and resumed my journey up the Tennessee. I have already written at greater length than I intended, so must promise you a second letter and close this. R. J. H.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

Juarez at El Paso—Probability of a Change of Base.

From Our Own Correspondent.

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 4, 1865.

Whenever newspapers reach us, which is seldom enough, we learn somewhat of the world outside our little precinct.

To be surely and certainly solitary one must accept some such fate as ours; where no mail coach arrives, no steam factories or saw mills operating to enliven the sight; no railroads within some thousands of miles; a river big enough, dangerous enough, but shallow enough to prevent the draught of a common row-boat. And if the river could be navigated, I doubt much whether pilots would be able to tell where the channel was.

This last Summer, the Rio Grande was high—higher than usual—and aside from drowning people in its muddy waters, damaged corn and wheat to a fearful extent. At least two hundred yards of Mexican soil was dug out by the river and either deposited on our side or floated down to fill up that chasm, yet unfilled, the Gulf of Mexico.

The only news we have is from El Paso, Mexico, some thousand yards distant. The star-spangled banner waves proudly from the top of our flag-staff, and the red, green and white floats in the breeze across the river. Whether temporarily or no, *quien sabé*.

Perhaps, because President JUAREZ, of the Mexican Republic is our near neighbor, you imagine we know more of Mexican news than you, who hear via. Matamoras and New-Orleans. But not so. The Mexican Capital is El Paso. The President and his Cabinet are there, his military officials and soldiers. But as a friend remarked, his arrival did not cause as much excitement as a constable's election in one of our little villages in the States, so quietly did President JUAREZ retreat from Chihuahua. Of course this retreat was not based upon necessity—mere policy. The fact is, Mexico farther South was growing warm and coming North in search of more salubrious climate, is nothing unreasonable or unexpected. The President has nearly as many officers as men with him, although not so many now as when he first arrived, many of the officers having been ordered to join their commands in the field, wherever that may be. We have so many sand hills and mountains around us that it is hard to say where a battle-ground is or may be.

It would not be right, however much it might be palatable to the public to know, how his honor the President of the Republic, looks, acts, talks. His sphere is small now, compatively, having left the City of Chihuahua and fixed his capital in the small, yet inland and isolated town of El Paso, situated in the remote northeastern corner of the famous Republic. Its but a step from shore to shore, and yet how difficult the feeling one experiences, "*El Obra lado*," Mexican sympathies and prejudices; our side free as air, and under the folds of the starry banner, we fear naught, not even MAXIMILIAN.

The common impression exists, and I am free to express it, that President JUAREZ will soon be compelled to cross the Rio Grande for an abode with us, notwithstanding the asseveration of Iglesias, that the pomp and circumstance of war, of Frenchmen even, cannot compel the cabinet to retreat from the territory so long as an inch remains tenable.

That inch the French will not be long in taking, if my surmises be correct, for from Chihuahua direct, we hear that JOHN CRAPEAU has in that city 1,800 men, including 400 cavalry, under command of a General of Brigade named BRAINCOURT. A General of Division is on his way to the city with reinforcements, and undoubtedly Gen. BRIANCOURT, upon his arrival, will take up the line of March for El Paso, compelling the President to quit the much vexed soil for the more genial republican soil this side the river, over which the French cannot, dare not, cross, for fear of our mighty Uncle Samuel.

That there is some mystery afloat, or brewing, I think is probable, for in BRIANCOURT'S proclamation to the sovereign people of Mexico he says not a word of MAXIMILIAN, alluding to the troops under his command as Frenchmen only, seemingly ignoring the existence of the Mexican Imperial Government. The most plausible theory seems to be that these Northern provinces have been ceded to France, and that the General is acting under orders higher as well as more remote than the throne in Mexico City. The French troops, it is said, are well provided—and that is more than can be said of the Mexican troops—having plenty of money, and paying for what they get. This is good policy, as the tenure of their hold is feeble, and can only be strengthened by a liberal expenditure of coin; for it would be ridiculous to suppose that the Mexican heart cannot be reached by such soft impeachments, as well as other nations, other peoples.

When this people shall have become perfectly conquered, made powerless, the treatment *may* be different, quite likely.

One feature, important too, in President JAUREZ not having troops, is that he cannot gouge money from the people of El Paso. That the "Ricos" have been applied to is well known, and that no "dinero" was forthcoming is also well known.

Gen. NEGRETE, the War Minister, and late Commander-in-Chief of the Republican forces, who it was said was operating some time since in Coahuila and Nuevo Leon with some 12,000 troops, has been dismissed, together with Gen. QUESODO, for having seized a train belonging to American merchants in Chihuahua.

Aside from the above, which may be relied upon as correct, nothing of interest in our Texan town of Franklin.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The South American War—Its Magnitude—Paraguay as yet Unchecked—What the Paraguayan Army has Done and is Doing in Corrientes—Miscellaneous Items.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Saturday, Aug. 12, 1865.

The French mail of to-day leaves this country involved in one of the most serious wars that has ever shaken South America. Concerned in it are three of the most prominent and cultivated nations of the Southern continent. The Argentine Confederation, in all the elements of national greatness, has no superior except the model republic of the North. Brazil is more powerful, as far as physical strength extends, and Uruguay has for ten years been rapidly rising from revolution, repudiation and poverty into stability, solvency and wealth. These three countries are united against Paraguay. That little interior republic has always been isolated and exclusive, and partly unknown and partly misunderstood. She has always been underrated, if not dispised. Almost any one of the countries of South America would not have hesitated to undertake, alone, a war with Paraguay. And yet with three united, the contest seems to be a serious one, and the field of battle has been in one or other of the countries of the allies.

I scarcely feel at liberty to give expression to the forebodings of foreigners here as to the future. There is no reason for any to dislike the Argentine Government. The best men of the nation are at the head of affairs. The policy of the government is wise, conciliatory, progressive and liberal. If left to a vote of the intelligent and thoughtful of both native and foreign citizens, I do not believe that the President of the nation, or the Provincial Governor or any member of either cabinet would be changed. And yet we are in a condition of war, and every movement of the enemy has been successful, and not one important check has been given to the invading Paraguayans.

They have entered one province of Corrientes, taken all movable property off to Paraguay; and they generally destroy what they cannot convey. They do not destroy agricultural implements, and with these they have sat down to cultivate the soil—our soil. They are planting and sowing cotton, tobacco, maize, mandioca, sweet potatoes, sugar-cane, &c. With stolen plows, and hoes and oxen, and with thongs of hide for chains, and skill to cut down trees in the morning in time to make ox-yokes for the day's plowing, they can produce crops at little expense.

From places they carry off as prisoners of war women and children. Many families are already thus removed, and they invariably separate the families, never allowing the mother to be accompanied by any of the children except those at the breast. They say to leave them together would facilitate escape. Not only are the families of officers and soldiers taken, but also those of civilians, as of mechanics, merchants, &c.

President LOPEZ has removed summarily one of his chief commanders, Col. ROBLES, and sent him under arrest to Fort Humaita. The cause is not known here yet. It is a little strange that an army of 60,000 men, under arms has a Colonel, as its highest officer. It is the policy of Paraguay to concentrate power. The President is ex-officio Commander-in-Chief, and Congress has lately made him a Marshal, but he allows no troublesome grades up near his own position. He is perhaps wealthy beyond computation, for the income of the government is virtually his, and the booty of this war, already reckoned by millions, is understood to go to his own estates. It is said he has accumulated in the last six months half a million of dry hides ready for exportation when the rivers are opened to him.

Paraguay has declared as articles of war "cattle, horses, mules, arms, shirts, undershirts, drawers, all cotton and woolen fabrics, bridles, saddles, and all horse-gear," &c., &c. So they are prepared to sweep clean.

As "Paris is France," so is Buenos Ayres the Argentine Confederation. The chief brunt of this war is borne, not by Brazil nor by Uruguay, but by the Argentine Confederation, and of the Confederation, Buenos Ayres is the head and front. The nearest provinces have also contributed somewhat, but not so greatly, and from some of the more distant provinces, the contingent of troops is sent to the national rendezvous under guard.

At the same time this province is progressing materially. Our railroads are doing a fine business, our steamboat owners are making fortunes, and our sheep farmers are having the best year known for a quarter of a century.

There has just been organized here a Sanitary Commission, after the model of that one of the United States, which has been the moral marvel of modern times.

The Great Argentine Central Railway, extending from Rosario to Cordoba, is rapidly extending. Last week five vessels arrived with materials, and the mails give us notice of fourteen more on the way. The cars are to come from the United States. The first section is soon to be opened.

The work is going on which is to connect Montevideo and Buenos Ayres by telegraph, partly by land and partly submarine.

On the 8d inst., JAMES S. YORK was instantaneously killed on the Boca Railroad near this city. He was disconnecting an engine from a train, and the wheels of the engine passed over him, killing him instantly. He had long resided at Albany, N. Y., and he had relatives there.

On the 2d inst., the infant and only son of Hon. H. R. HELPER, of this city, died, and was buried in the beautiful American cemetery of this city.

MESA, the Paraguayan Admiral, died at Fortress Humaitá, of wound he received in the naval battle of June 7. NARRATOR.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Court and Camp of Maximilian—The Princes Iturbide—Rising Stars—Coats of Arms—Latin and War.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1865.

The steamship *Vera Cruz* brings news from the Capital of Mexico up to the 17th inst., and from the port of its sailing to the 21st.

FRAGOSO, again in arms, succeeded in surprising in Merzquital a force of 90 cavalry, taking their horses and arms, and making prisoners all who did not escape over the walls.

UGALDE, at the beginning of this month, on his march from the plains of Huapango, crossed the high road of the interior near Sabino, with the intention of invading Mezquital. It was feared that he would proceed to Limpau.

Count THUN reports with the date of 19th inst., to the Sub-Prefect of Jalapa that the two brother MENDEZ with a force of 600 men, attacked the citadel of Tetla, commanded by Capt. LACKNER. The fight lasted three hours, without any success on the Republican side, although their loss was great; seven wounded was the damage to the Imperialists. Lieut. TAHR, with his command and 80 men from Chignahuapan, enabled the besieged to pursue their retreating foe, who went to Ometepec. Previous to this affair, Capt. SALA, who had surprised the Liberals in Topala, and another detachment under Maj. HOTZE, had some success near San Pedro. It is observed that these victories were gained principally by the armed population.

The *Ferro-Carril*, of Orizaba, states that the estate of OMEALCO was occupied by a detachment of French troops and some Indians. The guerrillas retreated without fighting, but yet the store on the estate, belonging to a very quiet man, was destroyed by the French soldiers. They then left, and the guerrillas returned. These latter number four hundred men, and they are intrenching themselves, though not intending to stand a regular siege.

The forces from Longolica penetrate as far as Tequila. ALATORRE, with four hundred men, abandoned Naolinco and retired to Tlapacoyan. In Tlacolulam is FERRER, with three hundred followers.

JUAREZ came to the determination of leaving Chihuahua when he saw NEGRETE arrive with only two or three hundred men, even the General being on foot. It is reported that JUAREZ, in a rage, wished to have him shot. He then evacuated the city, and repaired to Piedras Negras; but that place being equally threatened by the French, for the Republican Governor of New-Leon had to retreat, it is surmised that JUAREZ must seek refuge in Brownsville; but that has been anticipated so many times during three or four years.

After the flight of JUAREZ, the two enemies, CORTINA and CANALES, gave free vent to their animosity, and led their men against each other. CORTINA was going to Camargo, some say, with hostile intentions toward his foe, but CANALES surprised him, and at first had the advantage, but CORTINA recovered from his confusion and completely defeated CANALES, who escaped to the headquarters of ESCOBEDO. This leader was absent in Brownsville, and ESPINOSA being in command, immediately prepared to attack CORTINA, at the head of 1,000 men. CANALES had about 80 and CORTINA 300 soldiers, ESCOBEDO immediately started in an American steamer to prevent a conflict, but it was doubtful if he would succeed. Among the killed or wounded was ANTONIO CANALES and RODRIQUEZ VICTORIA.

ESCOAEDO is represented as very disheartened about his recent defeat by Col. TINAGERO. His repulse was in a great measure due to a party of forty Confederate settlers who were with the convoy.

An Imperial decree orders the construction of a railroad with mule power, to connect with the Vera Cruz railroad at Puebla. It is to be in operation by next May. The *Revista* has received a second warning, and in consequence its publication ought to be suspended for a month, but the owners have preferred to discontinue its issue altogether. A decree of the 5th inst. opens Mexico to immigrants from all nations. Agents are to be appointed to facilitate the arrival of settlers. Grains and indigo from the department of Oajaca are to be free of any export duty.

It was reported in Tuxpan that CARBAJAL having succeeded in leaving New-York with an expedition, landed at Huasteca, near Tuxpan, but was defeated by the French, and that CARBAJAL had died of his wounds. The second in command was also killed. Nothing was known in the capital as to this event, which would seem to render its authenticity doubtful.

The escorted convoy had not left Monterey because Capt. NEY had been busy with his men in gaining a victory in Montemorelos, but the commercial men were preparing it and only waiting the arrival of a convey of sixty wagons from Mexico City, and which was guarded by 400 Zouaves.

The murder of the Confederate Gen. PARSONS and of his family by the banditti on the Monterey road, is confirmed by the *Ranchero*. Bagdad has been nearly inundated by the freshets.

The honors heaped on the family of ITURBIDE would seem to denote that MAXIMILIAN well knows his weak point in being a foreigner, and that he would seek to blind his dynasty as much as possible with the more national one of the first Emperor. The life-title of Princes of Iturbide has been conceded to the grandsons of that short-reigned monarch, and that of Princess to his daughter; they are to be addressed as Your Highness, and to rank next below the reigning family. These titles are not hereditary, and in case the new princes have children, the Emperor or Regency reserve the right of continuing the titles as they may deem expedient. The Emperor, by arrangement with the family, is to become the guardian of the young princes, and has appointed the Princess JOSEPHINE ITURBIDE to assist him as guardian of the young Princes AUGUSTIN and SALVADOR. Their coat of arms will be the ancient one of the family, with a mantle and prince's coronet, and having for supporters the two wolves rampant which their ancient escutcheon bore. They are granted as a special favor the use of the national scutcheon in the centre of the above-described blazon. They are authorized to use the national cockade and button, with a prince's coronet.

Nor is the memory of ITURBIDE to be neglected. The Emperor has ordered for his remains a brass sarcophagus in the form of a Doric arch, on which is to be delineated the mantle of the order of Guadalupe—a sword and a laurel wreath. On the base of the urn will be the date, MDCCCXXIII; and on the sarcophagus this inscription: "AUGUSTINO IMPERATOVI, MAXIMILIANO SIMPERATOR. MDCCCLXV." LARA.

INDICATIONS OF SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

Letters, Addresses, &c., &c.

VIRGINIA.

Dr. JOHN R. WOODS has withdrawn from the canvass in the Sixth Congressional District of Virginia, because he cannot take the oath presented by Congress. He says:

"Having been honestly and consistently opposed to secession, and never having been even a candidate for any political office, though upwards of fifty years old, I could not imagine what valid objection could be made to my admission. Many good men North and South concurred with me in this opinion, believing that the Northern people, in a spirit of justice and magnanimity, would compel their representatives to repeal or modify the oath, and thus remove the only bar to my eligibility.

Recent indications, however, apparent to all, and recent information not accessible to all, convince me, beyond a shadow of doubt, that there will be no repeal or modification, and our only hope of being represented at all is to select men who can take the oath as it now stands. Honestly and conscientiously entertaining this opinion, there is no alternative left me but to withdraw from the Congressional canvass. When it is perfectly obvious that our noble President, standing as he does a great breakwater between the radicals of the North and our prostrate country, needs every Southern representative to sustain him, were I to permit any selfish considerations to control or influence me I should despise myself and be false to every honorable impulse of my nature.

While I have no right to dictate to others, or even to suggest what is proper for them to do, I can never consent to continue in a position which I believe to be fraught with imminent peril to our highest and dearest interests. To persons, if any such there be, who are base enough to attribute to me any other motives than those which should influence every good and virtuous citizen, I have nothing to say. When those who are expected to give tone to and shape public sentiment, permit selfish and ambitious considerations to be the chief incentive and guide to their action, the time will have arrived when we must abandon free institutions, and resort to the government of one man."

THOMAS S. GHOLSON has issued an address to the people of the Fourth Congressional District. He says:

"I know the people of the South. They will go back into the Union with manly dignity and honest purpose faithfully to maintain and obey the laws. Fellow-citizens, we have no other country. True, we came out of the late terrible conflict exhausted and impoverished, and many of our brave men gone to return no more. But all is not lost. Our honor is untarnished, and our valor can never be questioned. For the last four years the two sections have stood up against each other in deadly array. We must hereafter live together as one people. Our peculiar views have not prevailed, and war has removed one of the chief causes of former excitement and irritation. If, heretofore, the North has abused us, so have we abused them; if our sons fell on the battle-field, so did theirs; if they won victories, so did we. If, finally, they overcame us, it was because of greater number and resources, and we lost none of their respect and admiration when we surrendered to their innumerable and serried columns. If we believe that we were oppressed, so do they believe that we attempted to break up the Union without cause. Let us, therefore, bury all hates and enmities. The past is beyond our control. The future is before us. Let us rise to the dignity of patriots—kindle anew the love of country, and, not heeding the jeers or taunts of such as may continue to revile us, let it be our earnest desire and constant aim to aid in rendering our land prosperous and happy.

But we should not deceive ourselves. We have great difficulties to encounter—a great problem to solve. There are four millions of free people among us, who, at the commencement of the war, were our slaves. They were cheerful and obedient; they tilled our fields and nursed our children. They are of a different color, and inferior in intellect and education; they are ignorant and credulous; they have no idea of regulated freedom; they have heretofore been governed as children—well fed, well clothed, and moderately worked. I speak of them generally. That there were some slave-owners—just as there are some masters of apprentices—who were cruel and unkind to their slaves, no truthful man will deny; but that Southern masters were generally just and kind to their slaves, all well informed on the subject will bear witness.

These people are now free, and among us. In many localities they greatly preponderate in numbers. It is useless to inquire whether it was wise to turn them loose without preparation; without any adequate provision for their mental or physical comfort or improvement. It is done and we must meet the obligations which now rest upon us.

We cannot get rid of them. Where will you take them? Where are the means with which you could do so? They are among us, and must so remain for long years, at least. The question arises, how are they to be managed and treated? Will they labor and make a useful population?"

Mr. GHOLSON urges that the negroes should be treated with kindness and taught that they must work. He also insists that their testimony should be received in the courts. Upon this point he says: "But, it will be said, if you yield this you must extend to them the right of suffrage. By no means. The answer to such a suggestion is very simple. The courts and juries have the power to weigh testimony, and believe it or not. You can't weigh votes and reject them. After they are cast they stand. The easily deceived, ignorant or unprincipled witness is subject to rigid cross-examination, so that it may be ascertained whether his evidence is worthy of credit or not. Not so with an ignorant, credulous voter. You can't examine him to ascertain whether he understands what he is about or not. His vote counts against the most intelligent and best man in the country. Some negroes are smart, and could vote intelligently, but the great body of them are wholly unqualified to exercise the privilege of voting. Great ignorance does not incapacitate a man from telling truly what he has seen or heard, but it does disqualify him to decide properly upon the policy of government. Some white men are too ignorant to vote. You would not, therefore, exclude all white men from voting. No more should you permit all negroes to vote, simply because a few of them possess sufficient intelligence to vote.

In looking back into the history of the last thirty years, and carefully considering the elements which have been at work—observing how, day after day, the breach was widening and deepening between the free and slave States, and finally, ascertaining a fixed purpose, on the part of the South, to be satisfied with nothing less than separate independence, and a no less settled purpose on the part of the free States, under no circumstances to permit a dismemberment of the Union, I am persuaded that the conflict was indeed "irrepressible," and that, sooner or later, the passions and prejudices of our people having become implacable, war was "inevitable." And now that the strife is over, for one I can say, that I would not restore slavery if I could. For, with my convictions, I should, by doing so, be only preparing for my children or grandchildren, scenes of blood and carnage, not less appalling than these through which we have just passed. No! slavery has been abolished, and no matter how unwisely done, let it remain forever *irrevocable*.

Immediately after the surrender of our armies, some of our ardent, impatient young men, chafing under defeat, spoke of removing to Brazil, and others to Mexico, and joining the French army. It required but a short time to dissipate such visionary ideas. Who, that desires peace and order, would exchange the South, impoverished as she is, for Brazil? And as for France! what claim has she upon the affections or sympathies of the Southern people? For four years were we struggling for life, and she stood off, not even raising her voice, but, like Great Britain, ignoring her whole previous history. The South is under obligations to no other government, and I rejoice at it. Our family quarrel is over. If, in a contest between sections on our own soil, such resources, power, courage and endurance have been exhibited, as caused the world to look on with wonder and amazement, what shall be our power when, hereafter, we are harmonious and united!

Permit me to add, in conclusion, that so far as my observation has extended, there is no disposition on the part of the government to be harsh or vindictive. President JOHNSON is inflexible in maintaining the authority of the United States, and requires unequivocal evidence that the South accepts the issues of the war in good faith. I believe that his purpose is to be just to all sections of the country. The South having surrendered to the arms of the government, cannot expect more than he is willing to concede, and it seems to me no just man can ask more of her than he has required. If this be so, then should he receive the cordial support of the whole country.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gov. PERRY sends to the Charleston *Courier* a letter from JOHN A. WAGENER upon the subject of immigration. He makes these suggestions:

1. I deem it of importance that the State, by a public act, should express her willingness to receive and encourage immigration.

2. That the State appoint a commissioner, with power, and whose duty it should be, to advertise all over the State for lands; to have them laid off, described, platted, appraised and warranted, and that the latter should on the report of the Attorney-General indorse the warranty.

3. That the commissioner should have printed descriptions of those lands distributed, and should advertise periodically in the papers of the Northern ports and of European emigration ports.

4. That the commissioner, under certain restrictions, should have power to appoint agents for these purposes.

5. That he should have an open office in Charleston, to respond to any immigrant for advice, protection, information, transportation and such other matters as may be of necessity.

6. That he should from time to time report to the Executive of the State, and be always subject to his orders and instructions, and that he should receive his expenses and a reasonable compensation.

GEORGIA.

Judge TORNON L. HARRIS declines to be a candidate for the State Convention. He says:

"I am no candidate. I cannot allow my name to be used for such a purpose upon the suggestion of a few partial friends. I am so deeply impressed by the magnitude of the very many questions which will most probably arise—be discussed and decided by that body—and that my own qualifications for such service are so far below that measure of knowledge of constitutional and municipal law and comprehensive statesmanship demanded by the occasion, that I instinctively shrink from even desiring the position of a delegate. It would be an honor if conferred, without candidacy and canvassing, by an intelligent people who duly appreciate how much they had at stake. Had I been invited by a general county meeting to represent the county—and such nomination repressed the selfishness of individual ambition—it would have been my duty to occupy the post assigned me; but as no such call has been made on me, I take this method of saying I cannot consent to enter into a contest for an office which I feel that I could not aspire to without arrogance. I certainly mean to avoid such an imputation. It will hereafter be far more gratifying to me, should the question be asked, why I had not been elected to the Convention than why I had been?"

The Episcopal Church in Alabama.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER BY GEN. WOODS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA,
MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 20, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38.—The Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States has established a form of prayer to be used for "the President of the United States and all in Civil Authority." During the continuance of the late wicked and groundless rebellion, the prayer was changed to one for the President of the Confederate States, and so altered was used in the Protestant Episcopal Churches of the Diocese of Alabama.

Since the "lapse" of the Confederate Government and the restoration of the authority of the United

to add one disappointed man to the Democratic party.

No, my dear sir, there never was a time in the history of the government when it was more incumbent upon every good citizen to support the Union ticket, whatever may be his opinions on the subject of universal suffrage, than now; and if I believed there was the slightest doubt about the result, though I am admonished by my physician that I can no longer safely speak out of doors, as I should generally be compelled to, I would at once enter personally into the canvass, and use what strength I have to urge upon the people the importance of the contest. But there is no need of it. The people will not be deceived or misled on this subject. The jugglery at Des Moines, when Col. BENTON received the nomination of the men who, during the last four years, have thrown every possible impediment in the way of the Union cause, was too transparent to deceive any one.

Your obedient servant,
JAMES W. GRIMES.

Senator Doolittle on Negro Suffrage.

This gentleman, in reply to an invitation to address a public meeting at Fon du Lac, Wisconsin, adverts to the negro suffrage question as follows:

Negro suffrage in this State is already submitted, not as a party, but as a popular question, to the unbiased judgment and true convictions of the people at the polls. It is not, never has been, and ought not to be made a test of political fidelity to the Union party of Wisconsin or of the United States.

To adopt such a test would be an act of great injustice, especially to the thousands of War Democrats in the field and at home, who, at our earnest invitation, came to the support of our cause two years ago in the darkest hour of our trial, and whose coming made us in fact as well as in name, a Union party, composed of Democrats as well as Republicans; the true and the only true Democratic Republican party.

While such a test, if tendered or accepted by us, would bring no additional votes in favor of negro suffrage, it would be joyfully accepted by our opponents, and as everybody knows that, on two former occasions it has been voted down in this State by immense majorities, it might defeat our candidates and our cause.

As to the negro suffrage in the Southern States being made a condition precedent to the admission of their representatives in Congress, I shall maintain:

1. That the policy of Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. JOHNSON, of leaving that to be determined by those States for themselves is the only just and wise policy.

2. That it is in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

3. That it is almost inconceivable that any Federal administration should attempt to enforce universal suffrage in States where, for two hundred years the negroes have been degraded by slavery, when, at the same time, nearly two-thirds of the free States deny suffrage to persons of the same race, who have been educated as freemen, among freemen, with the thoughts, habits and responsibilities of freemen.

4. That such a policy would inevitably throw the Union party out of power in New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, as well as in all the border States; give the next Congress and President to their opponents; defeat, in all probability, the adoption of the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which they have everywhere opposed, and by which alone liberty to the black man and protection to him in its enjoyment, is made sure; which would leave the States with full power to reëstablish slavery, peonage, or any other system of involuntary servitude, and thus sacrifice the most important of all the fruits of this terrible struggle, at the same time it would, in all human probability, produce a war of races.

This is but one more instance, so often repeated in history, in which the most sacred cause is placed in greater peril by the misguided zeal and fanaticism of its professed friends, than by the open hostility of its avowed enemies.

Some of the foremost in denouncing Mr. JOHNSON'S policy intend to make uncompromising war upon his Administration, in order to build up a new party for the next Presidential contest. Very respectfully,
J. R. DOOLITTLE.

The Prodigal Son.

We extract the following characteristic passage from Gov. BROWNLOW'S recent message to the Tennessee Legislature:

"The opponents of the franchise act of this General Assembly are suddenly enamored of the virtue of *repentance;* and no parable ever written has such attractions for them as the parable of the prodigal son. They never weary of quoting this parable of unequaled beauty and pathos. It is interesting to note the difference between the prodigal son and these returning rebels. First, the prodigal son did not secede, he went with his father's consent, and the Scriptures indicate with his blessing; next, he *went*, he did not stay and vilify the old man in his own house; he asked for something to start him in the world, did not pout a pistol and demand the old man's greenbacks; he received the portion his father gave him, he did not *steal* it, and, receiving it, he started out to 'seek his fortune.' He did not go to the *south* side of the farm and join a band of robbers who were plundering the old man, but quietly took his journey into a far country. Finally he repented of his folly, not because the old man *whipped* him into repentance, but because he 'came to himself,' and saw that he had wasted his substance in riotous living. He went back home, not with murder in his heart, threatening what he would do, but bowed down in honest contrition, and asking all sorts of pardon. He did not go back saying, 'I have fought four years, and until I was overpowered,' but he went back crying, 'Father, I have sinned against Heaven and before thee, and am no more worthy to be called thy son.' He went back because, through all his riotous living, *his heart was there.* He did not return demanding his 'lost rights,' but said, 'Make me one of thy hired servants.' He did not ask instant forgiveness, upon an oath of amnesty, but proposed to demonstrate his repentance *by his works.*

The story is one of sincere, deep, heartfelt, voluntary repentance. Do rebels, coming home, come repenting of their unparalleled crimes? As long as rebellion promised success, did they show any signs of repentance? Are they coming back because they love the Union or their property? Are they not coming back because they are whipped and 'perish with hunger?' All who return peaceably to their homes, cultivating friendly relations, abstaining from hostile acts, and discountenancing every attempt at disorder, should be met in the same spirit and treated with leniency."

A LETTER FROM DICKENS.—The autographic *Mirror* is a London monthly publication, giving *fac-similes* of the handwriting of distinguished men. In its last issue appeared the following characteristic private letter, never before published, from CHARLES DICKENS. Although twenty years old, it is still worth reading:

DEVONSHIRE TERRACE, Jan. 2, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR: That is a very horrible case you tell me of. I would to God I could get at the parental heart of ——— ———, in which event I would so scarify it that he should writhe again. But if I were to put such a father as he is into a book, all the fathers going (and especially the bad ones) would hold up their hands and protest against the unnatural caricature. I find that a great many people (particularly those who might have sat for the character) consider even Mr. Pecksniff a grotesque impossibility, and Mrs. Nickleby herself, sitting bodily before me in a solid chair, once asked me if I really believed there ever was such a woman.

So ———, reviewing his own case, would not believe in Jonas Chuzzlewit. "I like Oliver Twist," says ———. "for I am fond of children; but the book is unnatural, for who would think of being cruel to poor little Oliver Twist?"

Nevertheless, I will bear the dog in my mind, and if I can hit him between the eyes so that he shall stagger more than you or I have done this Christmas under the combined efforts of Punch and Judy, I will.

Thank you cordially for your note. Excuse this scrap of paper; I thought it was a whole sheet until I turned over. My dear Sir, faithfully yours,
CHARLES DICKENS.

LAW REPORTS.

"OUR AMERICAN COUSIN" IN COURT

Laura Keene's Application for an Injunction Peremptorily Denied by the Court—History of the Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 7.
Before Justice Moncrief.

Laura Keene vs. *John S. Clarke and Wm. M. Stuart.*—A few days ago an ex parte application was made to Mr. Justice MONCRIEF, of the Superior Court, in the action above entitled, for an order to show cause why the defendants, John S. Clarke and Wm. M. Stuart, of the Winter Garden, should not be permanently restrained from producing in their theatre, the well-known drama, "Our American Cousin." The Justice granted the order at Chambers, and made it returnable yesterday at 11 o'clock. At the hour appointed, the court-room was crowded to its utmost capacity by people who had been drawn thither with the hope of seeing some of the prominent members of the theatrical profession. The spectators went away disappointed; with one exception—Mr. Palmer—none of the celebrities were in court.

The case being called on, Mr. W. D. Booth, on behalf of the plaintiff, moved that the temporary order made, restraining the defendants from producing the drama of "Our American Cousin," be made perpetual. In support of his motion he read the following:

City and County of New-York, ss.:—Laura Keene *vs.* John S. Clarke and Wm. M. Stuart. The above named plaintiff shows that on or about the 20th of September, 1858, one Tom Taylor, of London, Eng., a dramatic author of great celebrity, made and entered into a certain engagement with the plaintiff, by which, in consideration of a large sum of money to be paid by the plaintiff, he agreed to sell, assign and transfer to the plaintiff a certain comedy or dramatic composition, called at various times, "Our Cousin from the Backwoods," "Our Country Cousin," and "Our American Cousin," which together with the manuscript thereof, and all his rights therein; and did then and there, in pursuance of such agreement, deliver the said manuscript thereof to the plaintiff; and that the same has ever since remained and is now in the possession of the plaintiff.

That on or about the 6th day of November, 1858, the plaintiff duly paid the consideration of such sale, and took and received from said Tom Taylor an assignment, duly executed, bearing date on that day, assigning and transferring to the plaintiff the said comedy and the manuscript thereof, and the rights of copyright thereto, and of the sole representation thereof throughout the United States of America and the Canadas.

That at the said dates of such agreement and such assignment the said comedy or dramatic composition was an unpublished manuscript work, having never been acted or represented in public, nor printed, nor published, and was the sole property of the said Tom Taylor, who was the author and literary proprietor thereof, and to whose rights as such author and literary proprietor the plaintiff became entitled by virtue of the aforesaid assignment and transfers.

That the plaintiff was at that time the lessee and proprietress of a certain theatre in the City of New York, and that she produced said play at such theatre under the name and title of "Our American Cousin" on or about the 18th day of October, 1858, and that the play became very popular and continued for many months to be represented with great profit to the plaintiff.

That the plaintiff, by herself and her employes and agents, caused many additions and alterations and verbal changes to be made in said manuscript, such as were suggested by her experience and skill in such matters, and by which the popularity of the play was greatly enhanced.

That from the time of its purchase by the plaintiff down to the present time the plaintiff has kept, and still keeps, the manuscript of such play unpublished and unprinted, and has never at any time or in any way permitted the same or any part thereof to be published or circulated, or in any other manner dedicated to the public or relinquished her right to the sole representation thereof.

That the chief value of such dramatic composition or literary production lies in its exclusive use, and the engagement of the sole right of representing or causing the same to be represented in public, and that from the time of its first representation by the plaintiff she has continued from time to time to produce said play during her various engagements as an actress, and that it has been, and from such reason continues to be, of very great value to her. And the plaintiff further respectfully shows that in or about the month of November, 1858, the defendant, John S. Clarke, above-named, in connection with one William Wheatley, was the proprietor of a theatre in the City of Philadelphia, called the Arch-street Theatre, and that he there procured a copy of the manuscript of said comedy from a surreptitious source; and after it had acquired a great reputation in the plaintiff's theatre, the said Clarke and Wheatley, without the authority, consent or acquiescence of the plaintiff, by means of such surreptitious copy, and by means of secret communications and informations given to them by some of the actors of the plaintiff's said theatre, produced the said play in their said theatre, in Philadelphia, and caused it to be publicly enacted.

That the plaintiff forthwith brought a suit to restrain such unauthorized representation, and to establish her right to its sole use against the said defendant, Clarke, impleaded with the said Wheatley, in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; and that the court, upon a final hearing upon the pleadings and proofs, made and rendered a decree confirming and establishing the right of the complainant as against the defendants; and ordered the assessment of damages for their infraction of her said rights; and that the defendant, in obedience to such decree, paid to the plaintiff damages for such violation of the right of the plaintiff as the literary proprietor of such unpublished dramatic composition.

And the plaintiff further respectfully shows that the said defendant, J. S. Clarke, is by profession a comedian; and that the other defendant, William Stuart, is the lessee or proprietor of a certain theatre in the city of New-York, called the Winter Garden; that said defendants did, on the evening of the 30th day of September, 1865, publicly produce and represent from the stage of said theatre the plaintiff's said play, called "Our American Cousin," and have publicly announced the same for future and continuous representation until further notice; and that the same is now publicly advertised to be nightly enacted and represented there, as by reference to the advertisement in the daily papers of the day, one of which is annexed and marked A, will more fully appear, and as also appears from the *Play Bill*, annexed, marked B.

That the plaintiff has not in any way authorized or consented to any such representations; that the same are given and intended to be given in violation of the rights of the plaintiff, and with full knowledge of her rights as the owner of such manuscript and the literary proprietress of such dramatic composition, and by means or use of such surreptitious copy as the said Clarke has been enabled to furnish, or by and through the information procured from him, and not otherwise, and with a willful and intentional disregard of her right to the exclusive use and right of sole representation of such play, and with full knowledge of the aforesaid decree of the said United States Court, and well knowing that it was and always has been her exclusive property, and that its value to her consisted almost entirely in having the sole use of such property, and the exclusive right of public representation thereof. That said defendants openly and publicly advertise the play as Tom Taylor's world-renowned comedy called "Our American Cousin," and that the same is identical with the dramatic composition which is the property of the plaintiff in all its essential particulars, and that they have now introduced most of the various additions, alterations and verbal changes which were made by the plaintiff or her employes at the time of its first public representation by her at her said theatre in the City of New-York, and that they intend to continue to represent, and unless restrained by an injunction order of this court, will continue the representation of said play at the said Winter Garden theatre, to the great damage of the plaintiff in the premises.

Wherefore the plaintiff demands judgment that the defendants, John S. Clarke and William Stuart, and each of them and their servants, agents and employes may by this court be enjoined and restrained from performing, producing, enacting, representing or permitting to be publicly performed the said comedy, entitled "Our American Cousin," or any part or parts thereof, or acting or appearing therein at the said theatre, known as the Winter Garden, in the said City of New-York, or elsewhere within the jurisdiction of this court, and that they may be adjudged to pay to the plaintiff such damages as she has sustained by reason of their aforesaid wrongful representation thereof, together with the costs of this action, or for such other or further relief as to the court may seem proper.

This was the only paper read on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. Edwin James, counsel for defendants, read, in opposition, affidavits of John S. Clarke and William M. Stuart, the defendants; also the affidavit of William Wheatley, the lessee of Niblo's Garden.

The affidavit of Mr. Clarke, the well-known comedian, was to the effect that "Our American Cousin" was not written and composed exclusively by Tom Taylor, but that it was the joint production of Taylor and one Joshua Silsbee. In 1852, the manuscript of the drama above-named, together with all the interest that Taylor had therein, was disposed of by sale to Mr. Benjamin Webster, the then proprietor of the Adelphi Theatre in London; afterward, Mr. Webster disposed of the manuscript copy to Silsbee, and the latter then became possessed of the copyright, and brought the same to this country. In 1855, Silsbee died in California. His widow, Martha Silsbee, subsequently married a man named William Chapman. After her marriage, she delivered to the defendant Clarke the manuscript copy of the drama in question, and at the same time gave Clarke authority to produce it in any theatre within the United States. Deponent Clarke further says that the piece, as acted at the present time, has been from time to time much altered and amended, and this particularly in respect to the language, situations and stage effects. And deponent furthermore says that it is true that Miss Keane, the plaintiff herein, applied in the United States Circuit Court for an injunction to restrain the representation of the play by the defendant and his then partner, Mr. Wheatley; but the injunction was refused by the court to whom the application was referred, and Mr. Wheatley thereupon, in compliance with the decree of the court, paid to the plaintiff in this action the sum of $500, upon the express consideration that the defendant should have the right to produce and enact the drama of "Our American Cousin," without being restricted in any manner whatever.

Mr. Wm. M. Stuart, the lessee of Winter Garden, in his affidavit, deposed that in his best judgment and belief, Mr. Clarke is at present the sole proprietor of the drama known as "Our American Cousin;" that the same has been considerably altered and amended since it came into Mr. Clarke's possession. He also testified that the drama in question had been played in various parts of the United States, within the last five or six years, and that during all that time the plaintiff had not interfered in any manner whatever.

Mr. Wheatley, the lessee of Niblo's Garden, also made an affidavit, in which, in substance, he stated that in 1858 he was a co-lessee with Clarke in the Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia, that "Our American Cousin" was produced there, and that Miss Keene, the plaintiff in this action, then applied for an injunction in the United States Circuit Court; that an injunction was refused at that time, because she could not show that she had any legal copyright to the play in question; that in pursuance of a suggestion of the court, Miss Keene had been paid $500 for certain things which she had introduced into the performance of the play; furthermore, that the drama had been performed for six or seven years since, in all parts of the United States, with the knowledge of Miss Keene, and that during all this time she had made no attempt to prove her ownership of it, or to prevent it from being played.

These papers having been read, Mr. Edwin James, on behalf of the defendants, said that this was a most unusual proceeding, and so far as his clients were concerned it was cruel in the extreme. He trusted the court would render a decision without delay.

Mr. Booth, for the plaintiff, asked to have the further hearing postponed until the early part of the week; at least he thought the court ought to reserve its decision until Monday.

Mr. James—There is no reason why the court should reserve its decision. It is due to my clients that a decision be rendered at once. There is no reason, or law, or equity for making this application. I do not believe that this suit was instigated by the lady who is named as party plaintiff herein. No claim was ever made on Mr. Stuart, before a card, purporting to be written and published by Miss Keene, appeared in the *Herald*. Mr. Stuart, as all who know him will admit, would have treated any application made by Miss Keene with that kindness, courtesy and liberality which is in his nature. No; a coarse, malignant, vulgar libel has been printed and circulated over the name of John Lutz. This card has attacked Edwin Booth, who has no interest or concern in any way whatever with the matter. In it there are the most cowardly allusions to an event which has clouded all his present, and cast a pall of death over his future. No; if the court please, there is, there can be no reason for a postponement of a decision of this question.

The Judge said he had no hesitation on the subject of a postponement. He should discharge the order to show cause, but without prejudice to the rights of the plaintiff to renew the motion, if she should be so advised by her counsel, upon additional affidavits.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

This court, more than any other in the country, indicates the increase or decrease of offences of a minor character. In the course of the year there are from five to six thousand offenders arranged to plead for assault and battery, larceny, and other misdemeanors. A great many cases are disposed of by a plea of guilty, many are withdrawn upon paying costs, while not a few—several hundred, if not a thousand—are discharged, the complainants declining to prosecute. We have, therefore, kept a record of those that have pleaded not guilty, together with the result. The following are the statistics of this year's trials up to the present time:

January	173	June	218
February	138	July	322
March	145	August	330
April	165	September	329
May	218		
Total			2,028
Same time last year			1,468
Increase of trials			560

Of those who demanded a trial, sixteen hundred and fourteen were convicted, and four hundred and fourteen were acquitted. Fourteen hundred and twenty-six were males, and six hundred and two were females. Eleven hundred cases were charges of larceny, and nine hundred and fifty-nine were for assault and battery. The greatest number of larcenies occurred in August; in June, July, August and September the assault and battery cases are in about equal number, being about twenty-five per cent. more in the warm than in the cold weather. The larcenies are also more numerous in the warm than in the cold weather. This can only be accounted for on the ground that there are greater facilities for stealing in Summer than in Winter. The dock thief is liable to be frozen to death in cold weather before he can get an opportunity to steal, and in Winter doors and windows are kept invariably shut. More disorderly-house keepers have been tried this year than last, but there are fewer crimes against nature than formerly. The chances of obtaining an acquittal when tried are very fair—one in five. There are more females than men tried for larceny in proportion to the number arraigned.

A CHARACTER WORTH HAVING.

John Ivers, a very peaceable, respectable-looking man, was charged with assaulting Conrad Louier, a shoemaker. The quarrel originated with the children. One of Loufer's children had thrown a brick that landed on the head of Ivers' child, inflicting an ugly wound. He took his child down to Loufer to show him what had been done in order that he might correct his son. Complainant said that was nothing, and told him to clear out. He didn't go quick enough, when the husband took a boot-jack and the wife a strap and cleared him out. In the melee, which was of short duration, he defended himself. Knowing they were the aggressors they hurried off to court and Loufer and his wife both preferred charges of assault and battery. Besides this evidence showing that Ivers should have been the complainant, he produced evidence of good character. David Patullo said: Defendant has been in my employ ten years, and I never knew a man I thought more of, so much so, that I have offered to be security for him to any amount, not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

Acquitted.

PEDESTRIANS AND THE POLICE.

The right of the police to compel a gentleman to "move on" if he happens to be standing in the street talking with a friend, came up for adjudication yesterday. As the case has excited considerable interest of late, we give the full proceedings. The complainant was Rodney C. Pierce, an officer of the Eighth Precinct, and the complainant was Thomas Canary, a respectable citizen. Pierce being on the stand, was examined as follows:

Q.—Are you an officer? A.—I am.
Q.—Of the Eighth Precinct? A.—Yes.
Q.—Were you assaulted and beaten by any one? A.—I was, by the prisoner.
Q.—State the circumstances. A.—He (defendant) was standing on the corner of Spring and Broadway in company with other individuals; I asked them to leave the corner; after waiting some minutes they said they were going; I waited a few minutes and I asked them again, and they made the same reply; they did not go, and I asked them a third time, and defendant said he would not go; I put my hand on his shoulder, and he resisted me; in the struggle I was taken across the street to the Fourteenth Ward side.
Q.—How many persons were there? A.—Six.
Q.—How many with him? A.—Three.
Q.—Were they doing anything? A.—No; only holding conversation.
Q.—Were they speaking loud? A.—No.
Q.—Who were they speaking to? A.—Themselves.
Q.—What time was this? A.—Between twelve and half-past twelve.
Q.—Were they interfering with any persons passing by? A.—No, Sir.
Q.—Blocking up the sidewalk? A.—They were standing.
Q.—There was plenty of room for you and him to pass? A.—Yes.
Q.—You took hold of him? A.—Yes; I took hold of his coat collar and made a prisoner of him.
Q.—And you took him to the station-house? A.—Yes.

Judge Dowling—If I had been the magistrate I should not have entertained the complaint. You yourself committed a breach of the peace. Not long ago, when I was standing talking to a gentleman at the corner of Grand-street and Broadway, a policeman came up and ordered us to move on. I don't think there is anything in your rules to warrant your action.

Witness—I only obey orders.

Judge Dowling—It brings about breaches of the peace.

Acquitted.

A SQUABBLE AMONG POLITICIANS.

The trial of William and Charles Atkinson, charged with assaulting Edmund C. Lee, occupied several hours in trying. From the evidence and assertions of counsel, there appears to be two factions in the Republican party in the Eighteenth Ward, one headed by the Atkinsons and the other by Mr. Lee, the complainant. It appears that a primary election was held on the evening of the 15th ult. at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway. The proceedings of the Atkinsons did not seem to please Messrs. James M. Thomson, Waldo Hutchings, and others. Mr. Thomson was standing on the pavement protesting against the proceedings that were taking place. He charged the one faction with unfair dealing, and Lee, who had been in the room, had taken notes of what had transpired and was giving the pith of his observations to Messrs. Hutchings and Thomson, when William Atkinson came up and used an inappropriate expression. The retort courteous was returned, and William Atkinson raised his hand and made a pass at Lee. Lee received a blow on the nose and eye, and Charles Atkinson hit him on the neck. The assault was proven on the one side and disproven on the other; witnesses swore that the language of both parties was not of the politest character. Counsel for the prosecution characterized the assault as one deserving of the severest punishment. Such men as the defendants drove respectable men from primary elections, and destroyed the purity of the ballot-box. Counsel for the defence said it was an ordinary primary election squabble; men could not expect to see the same decorum at a primary election that was exhibited at a prayer meeting. The court found the accused party guilty and remanded them for sentence. Brawls and fights at primary elections, the court said, were on the increase, but they would do all that lay in their power to stop them.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 7, 1865.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81	....C.	107⅜	200	Erie Railroad	...b30	89
6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	R.	101⅜	900	do		89
8,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	..C.		300	do		89⅛
	Ex-Nov. Coup.		103	200	do	...b10	89⅛
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	..C.		200	do	..2d call..b30	89⅛
	New Issue, Ex-			100	do		89⅛
	Nov. Coup.		103⅞	400	do		89⅛
5,000	do.		104⅛	100	do		89⅛
50,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s	C.	93⅛	100	Erie R. Pref.		88
21,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s.			300	Hudson R. R.	...x-d	107⅜
	First issue		98⅞	700	Reading R.		115⅛
35,000	do. Sec.		98⅛	500	do		115⅞
10,000	do.		98⅛	400	do		116
5,000	do. Small		98⅛	1550	do		116⅛
14,000	do.		98¼	400	do	...2d call	115⅞
5,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Boun-			100	Mich. Cen. R.	...s15	114⅜
	ty Loan		98⅛	100	do	...2d call	115
1,000	Tenn. 6s		84½		S. & N. I.	...c	77
7,000	Virginia 6s		71		do	...c	76½
2,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R.				do	...c	76¼
	Issue		78		do	...c	76
3,000	do.		79		do	...2d call	76⅞
1,000	Mississippi 6s		70½				76¾
10,000	do.	2d call	76⅝				240
4,000	Cal. 7s		116	39	Cleve. & Pitts. R.		80
50,000	Ohio & M. Cer.		29⅜	50	do		83⅛
10,000	do.		29⅜	100	do		81½
50,000	do.		29⅜	100	do		81⅝
19,000	Erie 3d M.		99	200	do		81⅝
4,000	Erie 1st M.		103	1500	do		81⅝
800	At. & G. W. 1st M.			200	do	...s10	81½
	Ohio Division		94	1060	do	...2d call	82
4,500	do.		95	500	do		82⅛
5,000	Amer. Gold		146⅛	300	do		82½
161	Phenix Bank		96½	800	Chi. & N. W.		28½
400	Canton Co.		41½	400	do		29⅜
200	do.	2d call	42	100	do	...b10	29⅞
100	Cen. Coal Co.		58	100	do	...b30	30
100	do.	2d call	57½	100	do	...b3	30
100	Cum. Coal Pr.		46¾	300	do	...2d call	31½
400	do.		46¾	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.		65½
100	American Coal		74	700	do		65½
200	do.	2d call	75	600	do		65¾
100	Quick. Min. Co.		50	100	do		66
200	do.	...b10	50	3800	do		65⅞
300	do.		49¾	200	Cleve. & Tol.		110⅝
500	do.	2d call	50¼	1500	Chi. & R. I.		110
400	do.		50⅜	200	do		110¼
300	Bruns. Land Co.		9	200	do		110¼
100	Spring Moun. Coal.		62¼	100	do	..2d call..s30	110
100	Wyoming V. Coal.		42	100	do		110⅛
400	N. Y. Cen. R.		98	200	Mil. & P. du C. R.		56¾
20	do.		97¾	25	M. & Pr. D. C. 1st Pr.		103
5,000	do.	2d call	98¼	500	P., Ft. W. & C.		99¾
100	do.	...s30	98	100	do	...b30	100
200	Mar. & Chi. 1st Pref.		46	100	do	...b3	100
52	do.		45	200	do		99¾
100	Han. & St. J. R.		38	300	do	...s30	99¾
50	Chi., Bur. & Q.		124	400	do	...2d call	100
00	McGr & W. R.		22¾	100	do		99¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	...b3	29	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	...	77½
10,000	do.	...c	29	100	do	...	77¾
10,000	do.		28¾	2900	do		78
10,000	do.		29	300	do	...c	78¼
10,000	do.	...c	28⅞	150	do		78¼
100	N. Y. Cen.		97¾	500	do	...c	78¾
200	do.	...c	97¾	200	do	...c	78¾
100	do.		97¾	100	do	...c	79
400	do.	...b3	97¾	1100	do		77
300	Erie Railroad		88	200	do	...c	77½
200	do.		89	100	do		77¾
100	do.	...s3	89	800	do	...c	77
350	do.		89¼	200	do		76¾
500	do.		89⅝	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	...c	80¾
200	do.	...s3	89¾	200	do		80¾
100	do.		89¾	200	do		81
300	do.	...c	89¾	900	do	...s3	80
100	do.	...b3	89¾	1300	do		80¾
200	do.	...b10	89¾	200	do	...b3	81
200	do.	...c	89¾	100	Chic. & R. I.	...x-d	109¾
200	do.		89¾	200	do		109¾
100	do.	...s3	89¾	200	Chic. & N. W. R.		29¾
300	Harlem R.		24	100	do		29¾

200	Hud. R. R.	...s3	107¾	300	Ch. & N. W. Pr.		66
100	do.	...c	108	300	do.		64
700	Reading R.		115⅝	400	do.		64¼
1200	do.	...s3	115⅞	600	do.	...c	65⅞
300	do.	...c	115⅞	500	do.	...b3	65
100	do.	...c	115⅞	500	do.	...b10	65
500	do.		115⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	...x-d	98
700	do.	...b3	115⅞	100	do		98⅝
1900	do.		115⅞	100	Cary Improv.	...s30	13½
500	do.	...c	115⅞				

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	...c	29¼	1200	Cleve. & Pitts.		82½
10,000	do.	...s3	29¼	200	do	...s3	82½
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	...b3	98¼	400	do	...c	82½
200	do		98¼	200	do		82⅝
300	do	...c	98¼	700	do		82⅝
100	do	...s10	98¼	200	do		82⅝
100	do	...b10	98¼	1400	do		82⅝
400	do	...s3	98¼	600	do	...c	82⅝
500	do	...b10	98⅝	200	do	...s10	83
100	do	...c	98¾	200	do	...s3	83
100	do		98¼	500	do		83
100	do	...s3	98¾	200	do		83¼
200	Erie Railroad	...b4	89¾	800	do		83¼
1000	do.		89¾	200	do		83¾
300	do	...s3	89¾	900	do	...s3	83¼
400	do	...b3	89¾	400	do		83¼
300	do	...c	89¾	300	Reading R.		116
700	do	...s3	89¼	200	do	...b3	116
800	do	...b3	89¼	1100	do		115⅞
200	do		89¼	200	do	...b3	115⅞
300	do	...b3	89¼	300	Chic. & N. W.	...b3	31
200	do	...c	89¼	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	...c	66
200	do	...s3	89¾	100	do	...b3	66½
200	do		89¾	100	do		66¾
110	Hud. Riv. R.	...x-d	107¾	200	do		66
500	Chic. & R. I.	...x-d	110¼	100	do	...c	66¼
300	do	...c	110¼	100	do	...s3	66
200	Mich. S. & N. I.	...s30	75	300	P., F. W. & C.	...x-d	100¼
1400	do		75½	100	do		100¾
900	do		75¾	300	McGr. & W. R.		23¾
2900	do		75	300	do		24
300	do		75¼	500	Canton Co.		42
1800	do	...c	75	500	do		41¾
400	do	...c	74¾	100	do	...s3	41¾
1000	do		74¾	100	Cum. Coal	...c	46¾
200	do	...c	75½	100	do	...s3	46¾
100	do		75¾	200	do		46¾
200	do	...s3	75	100	Quick. Min. Co.	...b3	50¾
100	do		75¼				

SATURDAY, Oct. 7—P. M.

The price of Gold was steadier, to-day, than on Friday. The fluctuations were between 146⅝ @146¼@146⅜ ℔ cent. The speculating "ring" in the Gold Room, who in the absence of Government Sales, while large Customs receipts were being received into the Treasury, manipulated the market from 144½ to 149 ℔ cent. can at least claim the success of frightening a portion of the *Short* interest into buying, on Friday, at the top rates. There is not much sympathy felt for the sufferers. They went *short*, it appears, not on their implicit faith in the public credit, but on the dullness of the speculation in the Gold Room for the last ninety days, while the Government was a seller. As soon as the back of the Secretary of the Treasury was turned on Washington for a brief visit to the West, and a "ring" was made up of the old elements of last year to advance the market in his absence, these *short* parties took the alarm, and without inquiring whether Mr. MCCULLOCH had left authority behind him or not to continue the sales of Gold, in certain contingencies, they rushed into the Room on Thursday and Friday and covered their *shorts* at the round difference of 5 per cent. This is no sooner done than the price yields from 149 to 146¼, and these foreign gentlemen, of strong nerve when Gold is dull and of weak nerve when it goes up, and who suffer Southern sharpers in Wall-street, to make a market for them, have the poor consolation of knowing that a few days of confidence and patience would have demonstrated that the supply of Gold from the Treasury Office had *not* been exhausted.

The market for money at 6@7 per cent. on call to the Stock Brokers is fully established. There was a good supply from lenders, to-day, at the advanced rate, and less said on the Street of the sharp turn in the market.

The export of Gold and Specie, this week, is $316,092, of which $183,700 went out by the day's steamers.

The sales of Government Stocks at the Stock Exchange were an ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. easier than on Friday. The Railway speculation was exceedingly feverish, and prices were generally weaker than at Friday's Second Board, though not generally lower than the later quotations of that day on Broad-street. After the adjournment of the Board, the inclination was to recover, and by 3 o'clock, on the Street, the following figures were made as compared with Friday, P. M. There was much excitement on the rally from the morning sales:

	Fri.	Satur.		Fri.	Satur.
U. S. 10-40s	94	93¾	N. West Pref	65½	67
U. S. 5-20s	103½	103⅜	Rock Island	110	111¼
U. S. 7-30s	98¾	98¾	Fort Wayne	99	101¾
N. Y. Central	98¾	101	Cumb'land Coal	47¾	47
Erie	89½	90	Quicksilver	50	50¼
Hudson	107½	108	Mariposa	12¼	12
Reading	116¾	117	Canton	42¼	42
Mich. Southern	79⅝	76¾	Atlantic Mail	142	146½
Illinois Central	132	132

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 8, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

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To Our Subscribers.

We have frequent complaints that persons ordering the TIMES from our carriers are served with other papers instead. They will confer a special favor upon us by immediately reporting every instance of the kind to the TIMES Office.

Union Meetings.

Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, and Gen. H. A. BARNUM will address meetings as follows:
Yonkers—Monday, Oct. 9.
Peekskill—Tuesday, Oct. 10.
Matteawan—Wednesday, Oct. 11.
Poughkeepsie—Thursday, Oct. 12.
Hudson—Friday, Oct. 13.
Troy—Saturday, Oct. 14.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Binghampton (N. Y.) *Republican* relates the singular case of SEYMOUR BUTTS, of Windsor, Broome County, who has been deranged on the subject of snakes. He imagined himself to be in great danger from them, and was seized with the idea that if he ate food the snakes would cause his death. He abstained from food for four weeks, subsisting on water alone, which he would only take from a bottle, filled under the surface. After this he had camphor mixed with the water, and on this continued to live until fifty-one days had elapsed, during which time he had taken no other nutriment.

"Clint," the Montgomery correspondent of the Mobile *Daily News*, in a recent letter, says there is considerable speculation as to who shall be the next United States Senators from Alabama. He mentions the names of the following gentlemen as having been suggested for the positions: Gov. PARSONS, of Talladega; Gov. FITZPATRICK, of Autusta; Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, of Mobile; and Gov. WINSTON, of Sumter. He further states that it is the desire of many persons that Hon. C. C. LANGDON should be chosen for Representative in Congress from the Mobile District.

The drought in Massachusetts is very severe. Prof. SNELL, of Amherst, who has kept a meteorological register for twenty-seven years, says that he never recorded so small an amount of rain for a single month as during the month of September last. The water that fell measured only thirty-eight hundredths of an inch. Water is so scarce in Gloucester that it sells for 75 cents to $1 a barrel, and the people are afraid they will soon be obliged to use sea water.

Election returns from Mississippi no longer leave a doubt as to the election of Gen. HUMPHREYS as Governor of the State. His opponent, Judge FISHER, has declared his intention of urging upon the President his immediate pardon. It is thought by many that Gov. SHARKEY's opinion that the action of the State Convention conferred on negroes the right of giving testimony in courts of justice, will defeat him for the United States Senate.

We learn from Oregon that Gov. GIBBS, of that State, has issued a proclamation calling a special session of the legislature for the 5th of December. The object of the session is not stated in the telegram announcing the fact. The Oregon State Fair commenced at Salem on the 2d instant. The exhibition of goods and the list of stock was larger than ever before.

Mr. J. STELLIFER MOULTON, the New-York correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, was turned over by Justice DODGE, yesterday afternoon, to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, to be committed to the Lunatic Asylum. Mr. MOULTON styles himself "Stellifer, the King, Reigning Prince of the House of David, and Guardian of American Destiny."

ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON has written a letter in which he professes himself much pleased with the working of the paid labor system in Mississippi. He says companies are forming and paying as high as fifteen dollars per acre rent for open lands of the Mississippi. It is also believed negro laborers will build up the levee.

Gen. HARNEY and other members of the Fort Smith Indian Commission, left that place immediately on the adjournment of the Council, and will soon arrive in St. Louis. One or two of the officers of the military escort which accompanied the Commission, have already returned.

The Superior Court at Hartford, Conn., is now trying the case of the "British rioters," some fifty of the citizens of Plymouth and Bristol, who are accused of a riot in that they compelled SILAS H. CARRINGTON to take down a secession flag that he raised the day of President LINCOLN's funeral.

Three murders were committed in Philadelphia on Friday last. A youth, 19 years old, was shot by a drunken rowdy, who escaped; a colored soldier was killed by a comrade; and a porter was strangled in a store by a party of burglars, who escaped with a large amount of plunder.

Hon. ALFRED C. INGHAM, of Madison, Wis., has given $1,000 to Union College. The annual income of this sum is to be awarded to the members of the senior class who shall present the best essay on some subject connected with English literature or history.

Yesterday morning a gravel train on the Harlem Railroad ran into a team which was driven by Mr. CHARLES ROSER at the intersection of Fourth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street. Mr. ROSER was severely wounded, his horse was killed, and his wagon was shattered.

The Rhode Island National Horse Fair will take place next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday in the City of Providence. A large number of entries have been made, and it promises to be one of the most successful ever held in Rhode Island.

Genuga county, Ohio, is probably the greatest cheese emporium in the world. The Chardon *Democrat* says that the factory of Messrs. BUDLONG & STOKES, at that place, receives the milk of one thousand cows, and manufactures from it a ton of cheese per day.

JAMES HOULTON, the pioneer of Aroostook County, Maine, the man who felled the first tree and made the first clearing in the county, and the person for whom its shire town, Houlton, is named, died last week, aged 81.

Last evening Mr. HENRY S. LEGGANTE's dwelling, at No. 152 West Fifteenth-street, was consumed. Other property, adjoining, belonging to Messrs. HENRY SOFEY and JAMES BALDWIN, was damaged by fire and water.

Secretary WELLES recently told the editor of the Hartford *Press* that if Mr. JOHNSON was at home, and a private citizen, he would favor negro suffrage in Tennessee.

Col. MCLEAN, the Democratic candidate, it is thought, was reelected by about one thousand majority, as delegate to represent Montana Territory in Congress at the election held last month.

Two of the Waterville (Me.) medical students had a fracas on Sunday morning, one of them firing three shots at the other with a revolver. The faculty expelled both on Monday morning.

Col. B. WILSON DUKE, who succeeded to the command of Gen. JOHN H. MORGAN'S Confederate forces, after the death of the latter, is in St. Louis on a brief visit.

Sir W. F. WILLIAMS is expected in Nova Scotia to assume the reins of government; but whether in the capacity of governor or administrator is not known. The Montreal *Herald* thinks as Governor.

The discussion at Newark, N. J., between Gen. KILPATRICK and Hon. A. J. ROGERS, came off last evening. Nearly five thousand persons were present, and, contrary to expectation, everything passed off very quietly.

Ex-President DAY, of Yale College, is the oldest citizen of New-Haven. He is in his 93d year, but when he wants to get around town, prefers walking to any other method of locomotion.

A fellow named FRED HOPKINS, has been arrested in Buffalo, having in his possession some of the property stolen from the house of Gen. MARTINDALE, in Albany, a few days since.

Major-Gen. THOMAS is making a short visit to his family in Troy. He is the guest of Hon. J. A. GRISWOLD.

S. TEAKLE WALLIS, the Baltimorean who gained quite a reputation early in the war, is lecturing in Richmond.

The ex-rebel Maj.-Gen. LORING has taken up his residence in New-Orleans, where he means to follow mercantile pursuits.

A four year old lad went to sleep upon some logs in the river at Bangor, Me., last Thursday, and was drowned by the rising tide.

On the Union ticket of Allentown, Lehigh County, Penn., every candidate but one was a soldier in the war, and that one defended his country in 1812.

Secretary SEWARD and family are spending a few days with Judge FIELD, in Princeton, N. J.

LOCAL NEWS.

Yesterday the application for an injunction by Miss LAURA KEENE to restrain Mr. STUART, Manager of the Winter Garden, and Mr. J. S. CLARKE, the comedian, from playing the celebrated piece entitled "Our American Cousin" was argued before Judge MONCRIEF in the Superior Court. The Judge peremptorily refused to grant any injunction, as in his opinion there was no possible ground for claiming one.

The Board of Excise will hold its last session on next Thursday, the 12th instant, at 12 o'clock, and after that time no more licenses will be granted for the present year. It is understood that the Governor has intimated that this law must be vigorously enforced.

On Friday afternoon the canal-boat *Daniel Peck* was run into and sunk off Pier No. 19, North River, by the steamboat *Thomas Hunt*.

The Internal Revenue of the Government.

The national income from internal revenue, through the past week, reached $11,499,009, thus averaging the handsome sum of $1,916,501 a day. From the beginning of the current fiscal year, July 1, to the close of the past week, the receipts of the government from this source amounted to $100,935,322, making an average income, for eighty-three business days, of $1,206,084 a day, equal to a yearly aggregate of $376,298,208. A government in the enjoyment of an income like this is not likely to be sorely pressed for money. As the officers employed in the collection of this enormous revenue are adding by experience to their knowledge of the bearings of the law on the taxable interests of the country, the administration of this vitally important branch of the public service gains in efficiency and economy, yielding more and more satisfactory results to the National Treasury.

Public Recreations and Amusements.

In the list of items which are appointed to fill up the sum of human life, the wise man does not forget to inform us that there is a time to dance, and also that there is a time to play. Without wishing to intrude upon the peculiar province of our clerical brethren, it is submitted that we may infer from these texts that it is not fitting that man should devote his entire existence, or indeed the major part of it, to either mental or physical toil, and also that there are periods of relaxation required, which, it may be added, are just as necessary to moral, as rest is to physical health. This statement may be, and no doubt is, opposed to the materialism of the age, which very often estimates the value of productions at a higher figure than it places upon the welfare of the producers themselves.

The wise ancients were well aware of the necessity of inaugurating proper and healthy amusements for the people. The highest officers of Greece were those appointed to regulate the drama and the popular games. Many of the Roman Emperors superintended the more barbarous pastimes of that nation. Some, indeed, contended for prizes in the arena. It is true, the gladiatorial exhibitions of the Romans did not promote either the bravery or the morality of that people; but it may justly be asserted that the earlier Grecian drama, though pagan, was, in its period of purity, both morally and intellectually, superior to our own. The Athenian theatre would hold 30,000 spectators, and the performances commenced early and continued only during the daylight. In both Greece and Rome, great public provision was made for the physical training of youth. In the latter country, at the time of the Emperors, there were 800 public baths and gymnasiums, whilst, in both, lectures on all useful subjects were freely open to the people. It may justly be asserted that (although shameful license was permitted and at times commanded by a Pagan priesthood) the degeneration of the people of those countries cannot, as with us, be attributed mainly to their social recreations and amusements.

In Great Britain during the time of the Saxon and Norman monarchy the people had many days of relaxation. In these it was required and commanded that the youth of the nation should be exercised in arms suited to their degree, and the peculiar skill in the use of the long-bow for which Englishmen were for centuries famous, must be attributed to the early and constant practice in archery which they were ordered to perform. History tells us also that at the time of HENRY VIII. nearly one-half of the year was absorbed in holidays of various kinds. That monarch issued a proclamation in 1536 limiting those occurring in the time of harvest to three, commanding all wakes to be kept on one appointed day, and prohibiting the observance of feasts for the patrons of churches. As late as 1776 the national public holidays were fifty-eight in number per annum, and there are many living who remember the red letter days on which the bank and all public offices in England were closed. They amounted to 26 or 28 a year, and were not abolished until the third decade of the present century.

Probably at no former time have the periods appointed for public recreations and amusements been so contracted as they are at present. Yet the expansion of productive power within the last fifty years has been enormous. It is hardly possible to correctly compute the additions made to it by the use of steam alone. Surely when almost all work can be performed by this great inanimate agent, some time might be set apart for the education of the people. What is the education of the people? It is like that of a child. Every circumstance that surrounds a child is a portion of its education. Every physical, mental, or moral opportunity which a public enjoys, tends either to improve or to degrade its civilization. Like a child it learns quickest and retains longest that lesson which pleases it best; but there is this difference, a people, at least in a Republic, must be induced, it cannot be compelled to study its appointed task. The wise legislator does not attempt to force the public will: seemingly yielding to it, he turns it in the right direction. What is the will of the public in this matter of recreations and amusements? The best method of obtaining it is by submitting the question to the financial test. Judged by that, the mere animal or, shall we say sensual, indulgence of drinking intoxicating liquors carries the day. Next to that, the theatres absorb the greatest amount of the money of the people. After them, horse-racing, prize-fighting, &c.—then concerts, lectures, athletic sports, games, &c., which latter are in themselves beneficial. Of the two first mentioned, it may be said, they have long been under the ban of various religious bodies, but, in spite of that, and even of a popular vote in this State against the former, they, to say the least, firmly maintain their ground. The evil of intemperance has been preached at and condemned, but cannot be conquered, or even largely decreased, until proper public recreations are provided for the people. For intemperance springs from the lack of public amusements, as may be seen by the fact that the seller of strong drinks usually connects some game or games with his occupation, for the purpose of eliciting more patronage from the public. It is true, it may sometimes be attributed to the requisition of too much labor from man, and is frequently resorted to by our young men, as a means by which they may obtain additional strength to perform their too arduous duties. With regard to the theatre, it may be made an agent of good. Of horse-racing, prize-fighting, *et id genus omne*, it may be said that they have certain elements of good in them. A noble horse, carefully trained and attended to, is a sight worth seeing, and so is a man; but it is pitiful to see either animal wilfully abused, and still sadder in the case of the latter, who knowingly perverts his powers for the most barbarous purposes. A cultivated public sentiment will, and it may be said is, reforming the former pastime in our agricultural fairs; of the latter, we wish the development without the brutalizing, and physical education is beginning to receive due attention in our public schools. Nothing need be said in defence of concerts, lectures, athletic games, &c. They are all in themselves beneficial; it is only their adjuncts which are sometimes detrimental. As a moral sanitary regulation, concert rooms and concerts ought to be provided for the people. The lecture-hall is an established institution, but the price of admission needs regulation. In Athens, the entrance fee to the finest theatre the world ever saw, was only less than six cents, and any citizen who chose could obtain a free pass from the magistrates. Out and in-door athletic sports and exercises have lately received a considerable share of attention and approbation. It is certain that these three latter recreations are absolutely requisite in order to improve the moral, intellectual and physical health of our citizens. But it is necessary that the public should be protected in the use of these aids to the acquirement of a higher degree of civilization, otherwise they can be, and are now, often abused by the self-interest of individuals, and used as baits to decoy the young and unwary into vicious practices. The way to eradicate or at least to ameliorate this evil is to publicly provide a better article, at a far lower cost than can be obtained elsewhere, and this the right thinking portion of the community are abundantly able to perform if they be willing so to ordain. It might easily be proved that this could be done at no extra expense; for the prevention of crime is not only better, but also less costly, than its cure. Brute force, or penalties for crimes committed, has long been the sole order of the day, but the time is at hand when legislators will not be satisfied with merely punishing, but will devote their principal efforts toward reforming the people committed to their care, and of such reformations, it is submitted, that the judicious patronage and careful regulation of public recreations and amusements demand their first and their most serious attention.

Expression of National Character in Crime.

At a moment when crime seems epidemic throughout the world, when the European journals of every language vie with our own newspapers in contributing to the cotemporary history of violence, the observer of the dark side of human nature thus presented cannot fail to note the apparent assimilation of all nations in the methods and character of crime. Formerly it happened that the different peoples, living much in ignorance of each other, and made remote by the difficulties of travel, produced each a type of wickedness, which was Italian, or Spanish, or French, or English. But now poison is more resorted to in England than in Italy, and murder is done with Italian cunning and reticence; while in France crime is attended by many circumstances of sullen ferocity, which were once thought to characterize it chiefly in England. Has advancing civilization indeed created, with a community of blessings and comforts, a hideous community of crime, also, in which the old national characteristics are disappearing? Or are these characteristics merely repressed by the conventionalism which is varnishing the surface of human nature to one effect everywhere, and are they still to be developed by inquiry?

All Paris is now aghast over the attempt of a coachman to violate and murder his mistress, a crime in which he was foiled by the courage and heroism of his victim. His deed was without plan, and almost without motive, for it appears that his knowledge of the fact of his approaching dismissal from service was the sole occasion for his abominable attempt. He drove Madame CLAUSSE, with her two children, out upon a solitary road near Paris, and when the twilight deepened around them, he descended from his box, opened the carriage door and furiously assailed his mistress with blows from an iron wrench. She resisted him with great bravery, and the children lent her their help, but she must at last have succumbed, had not a citizen fortunately driven up at the moment the coachman raised his hand to give the finishing stroke. The criminal has since been tried and sentenced to forced labor for life; while his victim will recover from the wounds received in the assault.

So far as relates to entire absence of any apparently sufficient motive, this crime must remind of the murder committed by CONSTANCE KENT upon her infant brother, while in the clumsiness of its execution, and its frenzied miscalculation of opportunity, it more resembled the other English murder by MULLER. Yet this coachman's crime had, after all, a character essentially French; it involved rebellion and partook of the nature of an *emeute*. So far as it is traceable to any motive, it was in savage protest against that social superiority of his victim, which could deprive him of the place he held, and punish him for his faults. It seems to have been the suggestion of a consciousness of greater natural strength, which moves populaces to tumult, and which is constantly intensified in France by being constantly denied and repressed.

Concerning the CONSTANCE KENT murder, it certainly seems to have been done with an Italian forethought, but the motive was insufficient, and an Italian would have disdained it as unworthy of so great a crime. It also differed from an Italian murder in being not the least dramatic; in its quiet, passionless horror, and its absence of *scene*, it was essentially English; though in perfect calculation of means, in triumphant study of secrecy, it was unlike any other English crime of which we have read. But for CONSTANCE KENT's own motion, there is no reason to suppose that her terrible offence would ever have been discovered till the day of doom. The ghastly fact was as completely hidden in her breast as the misdeed of an Italian was ever kept concealed, though the methods of secrecy were different.

The Merceria is that street of the shops in Venice which runs from the Piazza San Marco to the Rialto Bridge. It is a footway, and is always thronged with passers, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon is as crowded as the west side of Broadway. At this hour one day, two years ago, the young man who had charge of a money-changer's booth was seen to come to the door of the shop, with his hands pressed upon each side of his neck; in an instant he fell dead on the threshold, and those who took him up found that a poniard had been driven quite through his neck just below the ears. This is all that has ever been known of the facts of a terrible assassination; the rolls of coin upon the desk of the money-changer were untouched, and there was no private foe of the young man to whose hatred the crime could be attributed. Between the moment of striking his victim and the apparition of the young man at the door, the assassin must have stepped out and mixed himself undiscoverably with the moving crowd. In this murder there was no carefuller study of means and opportunity than in the crime of CONSTANCE KENT; but the daring and the dramatic execution of the deed stamp it with a national characteristic unmistakably Italian.

At the time of the murder of President LINCOLN, it seemed that a period of great political disturbance might have naturalized the Italian crime of assassination among us, and it was feared that it might hereafter become an element of the anarchy ever ready to assail republics. Undoubtedly the miserable man in whose abandoned soul that great crime was conceived, had made study of assassination in history, but his manner of perpetrating his misdeed was the rank, native growth of the theatrical semi-civilization of our own South, and not at all Italian; while the ease with which every partaker of his guilt was discovered and punished developed a clumsiness and error in the plot only equaled by the miscalculation of those who plotted the late rebellion.

Crime, indeed, in our Southern States, does somewhat resemble Italian crime, as what is theatrical must always remind of the drama; but in the one case the evil bears the impression of an old but imperfect civilization, which has trained the passions only through the intellect, while in the other it expresses character produced by the barbarism of slaveholding society, in which the passions have not been trained at all. Nowhere else in the world, probably, (unless perhaps in Calabria,) could such murder be done as was perpetrated the other day in Mississippi, where a party of armed men appeared before a church, and, being refused the presence of certain worshippers outside, entered the sanctuary, and shot down their victims as they stood at prayer.

It seems that the wickedness, as well as the goodness of a nation, must in its origin, at least, display the national characteristics, though its expression may change with the change of social and political conditions. If toxicology has passed from Italy to England it has passed with the supremacy of civilization, and the spirit of scientific inquiry, while in its use it is devoted to English purposes of expediency, and not to Italian ends of hatred and revenge. Dr. PRITCHARD poisoned his wife not because he hated her, but because her life was between him and an intrigue; CONSTANCE KENT, with Italian skill, wrought the death of her brother, without Italian passion, and only through a dull, sullen envy of his precedence in the family.

As long as the motives which prompt crime remain unchanged, society will not be endangered, even if it should assume strange and novel expression: the means of repression and punishment are still in the hands of justice. Infanticide, that curse of English civilization, may be accomplished by new methods, but it will probably never afflict French or Italian society. Assassination may in Italy arm itself with the petard instead of the poniard, but it will not be adopted as a political power in this country. It may become necessary in our Southern States for family feuds to be fought out by different means than those now used, but Parisians will scarcely be moved to shoot each other according to their relationship; while there is none of that revolutionary spirit in the lower classes of London to make the English fear the furious outburst of French crime. Indeed, the only danger which seems to threaten English society from this direction now is that grooms will marry, not murder their mistresses.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Twenty-five special aids have been removed from office by Collector KING during the past week. Since the Collector came into office he has conferred appointments on thirty-three persons, all of whom have served in the army. Mr. ODELL has appointed Capt. BISSELL liquidating clerk in place of Mr. GOURLEY, promoted. The Captain was one of the gallant men of the Army of the Potomac; Mr. EMMOTT FAYE is appointed indorsing clerk in place of WM. HUSTIS, resigned; Mr. G. W. COLES is appointed in place of A. E. WILLIAMS, resigned, and Mr. JAUNCEY in place of Mr. CLARK. All these gentlemen have served in the army.

British Publicists on American Affairs.

CECIL thinks it more improving to listen to the exaggerated criticisms of an enemy than the flatteries of a friend. The one will be sure to show us our weak points though with distortion and malignity, while the other may fail to see or to expose them. On this principle it may be well to listen to the after-war thoughts of the London *Quarterly*, in the able critique on American affairs which appeared in its July number. The article evinces knowledge of our history and politics, which it uses with a force that will no doubt produce conviction with those who are not in a condition to expose its distortion of facts, its preversions of history, and its special pleading throughout to make it appear that all right, all valor and all claim to success in the war was on the side of the South, and all lawlessness, violence and brute force on the side of the North.

The writer begins with a little English swagger, claiming that Lord BURY, in his *Exodus of the Western Nations*, is the only man who has "given a complete history of the peopling of America." This he thinks "strange, considering the taste for historical composition so prevalent in these days with the New-England people." He has probably never seen BANCROFT's exhaustive account of the origin and composition of our several colonies. This to us does not seem strange, for nothing is more surprising to the American in England than the ignorance of our local histories and geographies. Whether Boston was in Massachusetts, or Massachusetts in Boston, many did not know; and as to JACKSON's victory in New-Orleans, or any other battle in which the English were worsted, they knew as little as of the wars of the moon. But let this Cockney boasting of Lord BURY pass for what it is worth. How can a people so utterly self-preoccupied be expected to know much of others?

To show the absurdity of regarding secession as rebellion, the writer sets forth the action of the Southern States as the only constitutional thing done in America at that time. "Each State, through its Legislature, passed an act or law," he says, "which summoned a convention of its people, the direct organ of its sovereignty, and by this convention its severance from the Union was decreed. In the older States the form adopted was simply to repeal the original ordinance of a like convention, which had attached them to the Union. The same formalities were used in dissolving the tie which had been used in contracting it. Nothing can be imagined more opposed to our ideas of rebellious leaders."

So the Scotch united themselves to England; but does it accord to British "ideas" that they have a right to detach themselves? Have the Irish Fenians that right? If not a segment of the British Imperial circle can detach itself without the consent of the Crown and of Parliament, how should the American States be able, without revolution and civil war, to break from the Union, without the consent of the American "people," by whom the Union was formed? The Union was decreed by, "we the people of the United States," and how could it be dissolved by any other power than that of a majority of the whole people? Can the partners in a concern, each by himself and without the consent of the others, dissolve the connection and take the part of the property which he conceives to be his own?

But this writer alleges that a deputation from the Border States did wait on Mr. LINCOLN to negotiate terms of settlement or separation, but he answered them so offensively "as to force upon them the decision to leave the Union." This statement betrays the ignorance prevailing in England in reference to our constitutional law. Mr. LINCOLN was not sent to Washington to settle questions of separation, but to carry out the provisions of a constitution that bound the States together as a unit; and if he had entertained these Border States propositions, he would have violated his oath of office and been as treasonable as they were. To *consult* even upon subjects so utterly beyond the range of his official prerogatives would have been treasonable. Has a government the right to entertain propositions which it could not accept without violating the supreme law of the land? Have men in private life the right to consult as to whether they shall commit a murder or not? The State may take a man's life, but an individual cannot do it without committing an act of felony. So the people of the United States might entertain a proposition to absolve a State from its allegiance to the Union by a change in their constitution, but the government cannot do it.

Besides, there is no provision in the constitution for a State to separate itself from the Union. Virginia claims to have reserved the right to do it; but that right is not recognized in the supreme law of the land, and of course has no legal existence. Law is law in America as well as in England, and legislation in violation of its paramount provisions is dead, except as life is put into it by revolution and the force of arms. Are our English cousins so stupid as to suppose the founders of our government built up a fabric which the States, each acting by itself, or in conjunction with the administration that happened to be in power at the time, could pull down legally and at their option? If one State might do this so might every other State, if one administration so every other administration, and the government would have no legal existence, but would depend upon the whim of its officials and the caprice of disaffected minorities. And if the Union exists by law and not by a whim or caprice, then there must be power to enforce that law by arms and by war, when called to it by an emergency. A government is no government that does not exist under these conditions, or which is deprived by law of that primary right of all organizations—self-preservation.

And yet this writer conceives that the Confederate States, in dissolving their connection with the Union, acted in pursuance of the provisions of the constitutions, and those who resisted them by force of arms violated these provisions!—they law-sustainers, we law-breakers! The only good thing in America, if we may believe this redoubtable reasoner, was the Confederate Constitution, which had all "the valuable principles of the old constitution," without its defects. It had in it "free trade," which, of course, was acceptable to a nation of shopkeepers like England; while Northern legislation is "the grossest instance in existence of a spirit of monopoly and partial fiscal law." True, this paragon of a constitution was made by "slaveholders," but "so was the old one"—just as if a constitution made in 1780, before the wrongs of slavery were fully discussed, which tolerated slavery without recognizing it, is to be compared with one which was made in 1861 expresely to uphold it! This writer is thus studious throughout to interweave remarks disparaging to the Federal Government, which have a seeming truth without being true in fact or in spirit.

Mr. LINCOLN is the next object of assault, a man without principles, without statesmanship who was raised to "office uncontrolled by a popular decision," and that, too, when "able and eminent men were practically excluded from the Presidential office." His election took place, this writer affirms, "when the majority in the North appeared to have reconciled themselves to a peaceful separation," than which no statement was ever more in violation of the known facts of history. Such was the strength of popular feeling in favor of the Union that Mr. LINCOLN's administration could not have opposed it if they had chosen to attempt it. No, this was the underlying force that created administrations, armies, everything of power and success in the war. This made and unmade Generals. Gen. MCCLELLAN, for whom this reviewer pleads and whose failure he ascribes to Mr. LINCOLN's "ignorance and obstinacy," lost his place, not because the President was unfriendly to him, but because he did not meet the popular expectation. Twenty or twenty-five millions of people had decreed that "the Union must and shall be preserved." And now for this foreignor to state that the Northern majority had approximated the idea of accepting "peacefully" a separation of the States, is simply absurd and shows the special pleading and adroit misrepresentations which run through his whole article.

"The reason assigned by Mr. LINCOLN for deciding on the invasion of the Southern States," he says, "was the oath he had taken to obey the the constitution. *But the President*," he adds, "*does not take any oath to maintain the Union.*" Just as if the President could maintain the constitution without maintaining the Union! What is the constitution but a bond unitng the States in one government? Without that Union, therefore, what would there be to maintain but a document *per se* dead and of no significance? The constitution without the Union is nothing as a civic bond; swearing to maintain the one and not the other is swearing to protect a man's person, but not his life. This is reasoning with a vengeance. It shows what fools intelligent Englishmen make of themselves in dealing with American affairs.

"If a statesman had been in Washington," he says (of course there was none,) "he would probably have spoken thus: 'I hold that your action is wholly wrong. But try the experiment. North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Texas tried it, who found it not to answer.'" This certainly would be a most extraordinary statesmanship for a ruler to say to those attempting what he believed to be a crime. "The act you contemplate is criminal; but try the effect of committing it; I will not hinder you. Others have tried it and failed, and I believe you will." Why did not British policy dictate this sort of statesmanship in dealing with Bengal and Ireland? Why has she poured out blood enough to float navies to prevent or punish the doing of what the South did? Such was statesmanship in England. But in America the President must say to law-breakers, "go on in your treasonable course. Try it to your heart's content. Others have tried it and failed, and I am sure you will." Had President LINCOLN done this, he would have been the laughing-stock of the world, and these very reviewers would have shed rivers of ink in villifying his weak and pusillanimous government. No such alternative as is here supposed was possible to Mr. LINCOLN. He was sworn to maintain the constitution, which was equivalent to swearing to uphold the Union, and that constitution made it imperative upon him to put down insurrection by all the powers at his command. The reference to North Carolina, Rhode Island and Texas is another proof of British ignorance. These States did not, any of them, on a former occasion go out of the Union. The two first simply delayed their adoption of the Federal Constitution, and Texas was as much a foreign nation as England, till it elected to become a State of the Union. Not to sign a contract is a very different thing from breaking one already signed. These States owed no allegiance to the Federal Constitution till they had adopted it; but when once adopted, they could not violate it without an act of treason and rebellion.

This document betrays a total ignorance of the limitations of sovereignty, both in the General and State Governments. The States are sovereign in all their reserved prerogatives, but that gives them no more right over the part ceded to the General Government than they would have under a consolidated monarchy like England. To control the post-office, to make war, to regulate the customs, to enter into treaty alliances, or to exercise any other prerogative belonging to the United States under the constitution, is as much treason and rebellion in a State of this Union as it would be in the County of Kent or in Scotland under the British Constitution. But this Englishmen cannot understand. If a State is sovereign in anything, it must, according to their ideas, be sovereign in everything. Most of the argument in this article is based on this stupendous English fiction.

We pass over the special pleading of this article in favor of Southern democracy, bravery, military prowess and valor, extraordinary and unexampled patriotism, and the ten thousand circumstances that tended to commend their cause to the justice and sympathy of mankind. They taught the world the use of iron-clads in actual war. They were in fact a wonderful nation. But the North were as destitute of patriotism as of statesmanship. The war with them was a matter of dollars and cents. They were "a slave-power throughout the whole of the war." "There is hardly one principle of their constitution: yea, more, we cannot recall any one great political principle avowed and cherished in America, whether within or outside of the constitution, which was not violated by Mr. LINCOLN's government. They belied the Declaration of Independence, and Mr. LINCOLN's own avowal while a member of Congress, that 'a people have a right to rise and shake off the existing government;'" just as if any American doubted the right of revolution in extreme cases. But secession as revolution, and secession as a legal, constitutional right are very different things; but an Englishman cannot perceive the difference.

All this is so manifestly dictated by a desire to abuse the North and glorify the South, that it scarcely needs answering. The same may be said of the sanguine pictures which the article draws of Northern cruelty and Southern magnanimity. Let Libby, Castle Thunder, Belle Isle and Andersonville give their verdict on this subject. Let the millions expended by citizens and the government in relief of Southern suffering bear testimony. No doubt cruelties have been practised on both sides. War and cruelty are identical.

The writer closes with vaticinations of a dreadful future for America. "Are the American people likely to gain, or their institutions, by the possession of a colossal Poland?" To relieve our British cousins on this point, we are happy to be able to assure them that our "colossal Poland" is rapidly assuming its normal place as free sovereign States of this Union. Our six months' experience since the war leaves no doubt on this point. And in reference to his boast that England has 8,000,000 squares miles of territory, and we only 3,000,000, it is enough to say that we have all and more than we can cultivate, and if we become straightened we have plenty of land, both north and south of us, that we can occupy when we please. Beside, our territory has not been wrenched from distant and feebler races, nor does it lie all the way from the Canada line to the North Pole. What we have is an ir-

regular, compact parallelogram, three or four thousand miles long and two or three thousand miles wide. Mexico and Canada are near to enlarge our domain when the right time comes.

We do not think that since our war broke out anything has appeared from the British press so malignant to the United States as this article. It betrays chagrin and disappointment that the Union is restored, and an invidious disposition to watch for our haltings and to set off English greatness against anything we are or can hope to be, even should its predictions of evil to us fail of their fulfillment. We regret such productions, but we do not fear them.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Fenian Panic and Explosion—Continental Movements and Rumors—Mr. Bright—Lord Palmerston—A Prince and a Queen—London Theatricals—American Trade and British Towns—A War of Races, and Original Land Titles—Yankee Torpedoes for British Harbors—Cholera and Cattle Disease.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1865.

The newspapers which you will have received by this week's steamer will give you all the interesting details of the explosion of the great Fenian conspiracy in Ireland. Some fifty arrests have been made in Dublin, nearly as many in Cork, and a few in Liverpool, and some of the manufacturing towns of Lancashire. Among the rest, a few Irish Americans, and for others rewards of £200 and £100 are offered. One MURPHY, from Boston, on being arrested, said he should represent his case to Mr. SEWARD. On the mere mention of that name he was set free by the authorities at Dublin Castle.

The panic at Cork and other towns in the Southwest, mentioned in my last, has not diminished. There have been runs upon the local banks; the steamers and passengers' baggage have been searched for documents and revolvers. A gunboat is cruising off Cork harbor to intercept a Yankee ship, said to be on the way to Ireland with arms for the Fenians. Two officers of the Cork garrison have been arrested, and there are rumors that a considerable portion of the garrison are sworn Fenians. The English are escaping from a dreaded outbreak. There is a lively demand for firearms by those who mean to defend themselves.

A notable feature of the affair is the humble rank of those who have been arrested. They are small tradesmen, clerks, artisans, &c. The most considerable prisoner in Dublin is a tailor, if I except a man of letters, whose claim to outrank a tailor I may not be the proper person to decide upon. With the exception of the Grand Centre with many *aliases*, for whom the government offers two hundred pounds reward, and who was wounded in the celebrated battle of Slievegammon in 1848, of which a full account was published in the New-York *Tribune*, not one of the Young Ireland party of that period seems to be implicated. The ardent patriots of 1848 are now sedate, middle-aged gentlemen, who have outlived many of the illusions of youth—the hope of freeing Ireland among the number. The principle of maintaining the integrity of empires has been too powerfully vindicated on both sides of the Atlantic for them to think of any repeal of the union, secession or revolution here. O'BRIEN is under the green sod; MITCHEL is in prison; MEAGHER of the sword invites his enterprising countrymen to meet him on the free heights of Montana; MCGEE hopes to guide the destinies of the British-American Federation. At home, some of the Irish patriots are members of Parliament, and some hold pleasant offices under the Government of Queen VICTORIA.

The chief informer against the Fenians appears to have been one who had been advanced to the grade of Colonel in the great Fenian army, but who, having no pay, rations or forage suitable to his rank, had been suffered to go to the work-house. This unfortunate dignitary, brooding over his wrongs, concluded that low treason to his associates would be more profitable than high treason against our sovereign lady the Queen, and sold them to Sir ROBERT at the Castle. But it is probable that there was no lack of informers. It was always a good trade in Ireland since the times a priest's head, or a head sworn to be that of a priest, brought its market price in sterling money. The informer who has the credit of being the first to sell the Fenians is said to have been a violent Orangeman, who went to Cork and pretended to become a Catholic and a patriot. I do not believe Irishmen are treacherous by nature. They seem, on the whole, to be rather too loyal—trusting as young pups—and so the more easily sold by those they trust. The normal Judas proposition is one in twelve; but one traitor in a thousand, in the case of a national conspiracy, would be sufficient.

Unless the ships loaded with American Fenians, arms and supplies are well on their way, and succeed in making a landing in spite of the iron clads and gunboats on the Irish coast, we shall not hear much more of the Fenian organization in Ireland. Two of the three hundred will be arrested. Of these a dozen or score will be tried for treason, and sentenced to penal servitude as a mild example. Even these will soon be pardoned. A weak attempt at insurrection, or the suppression of treasonable combinations strengthens a government. Every failure weakens the hope of a successful attempt. Without a foreign war, bringing opportunity and aid, there cannot be the shadow of a hope for the success of an Irish rebellion. Most Irishmen have come to the sensible conclusion that it is better to find freedom and prosperity in America than to vainly struggle for them at home.

Therefore, instead of sending shiploads of Fenians to Ireland, you had better send the ships empty, and carry the Irish Fenians to America.

No reader of the British press can fail to have observed the growing respect for President JOHNSON, whose accession to the highest office was not greeted with much favor or courtesy. But as he has gone wisely and steadily forward with a liberal and magnanimous policy, reorganizing States and conciliating populations, heedless of clamors for vengeance, and waiting for the proper time to define international relations, he is winning as he merits the approbation of the world. The just judgment of mankind is worthy of the consideration of every ruler, no matter how powerful, and it may be doubted if there is to-day one man in the world to whose hands the destinies of so many men are confided.

There are some faint signs of continental disturbances. The meetings of the French and English fleets were for something. It is for something that the French papers are occupied in discussing the annexation of Belgium to France in the event of the death of King LEOPOLD, which cannot be far distant. It may be for something also that Earl RUSSELL has just put upon diplomatic record his strongly worded protest against the division of Schleswig-Holstein between Prussia and Austria, without consulting the populations. There are rumors of changes in the French Cabinet, and the French on the German frontiers are, for some reason, in a state of excited expectancy. In my opinion, Earl RUSSELL will be only the cat's-paw of France, and England will not get so much as a dry shell of the chestnuts to be pulled out of the fire. Germany will have her sea-ports on the Baltic; France, as a compensation for permitting the spoliation of Denmark, will advance her boundaries to the Rhine, with the assent of the populations, as in Nice and Savoy. And what will England get? The promise of aid to defend Canada, for which she must engage to assist in the protection of the empire in Mexico. No sooner was the *entente cordiale* cemented by the naval carouses at Portsmouth and Cherbourg, than Spain and France fell into each others arms, in a series of the most affectionate embraces. Spain wants two things, chiefly. One is the annexation of Portugal, the other the restoration of Gibraltar. Italy also may want something.

I cannot say whether Mr. BRIGHT may accept the New-York Chamber of Commerce's invitation to visit America, but he has refused to speak at a Reform meeting at Glasgow, on the ground that it is of no use trying to do anything until the gout has carried off Lord PALMERSTON, who, Mr. BRIGHT says, is the only Liberal leader both able and willing to betray a Reform Bill. This is sharp; but even Lord PALMERSTON must be governed by what is here called public opinion. His power depends entirely, it seems to me, upon the fact that he never goes against it. He has no special ability as a statesman, and I cannot see that he has any principles. He is not a theorist, like DISRAELI; he is not an orator, like GLADSTONE; he is not a popular leader, like BRIGHT. His sole policy is to find out what the governing classes of England want done, and do it; or what they want let alone, and not do it. As for the extension of the suffrage, it is just what the upper and middle classes do not want. Why should they? Having the power to take care of themselves, why not keep it? Unless urged by some overpowering necessity, such as the fear of a revolution, they would be very foolish to put political power into the hands of those who would be sure to use it to their disadvantage.

As for Lord PALMERSTON, he has not suffered from Mr. BRIGHT and the gout, but has fallen under what some might consider the heavier infliction of the *Saturday Review*. He was invited to open one of the just now ubiquitous industrial exhibitions, but, to his regret, no doubt, the gout compelled him to decline. Mr. GLADSTONE, Lord STANLEY and one or two other lions, refused to take his place. The *Review* says that if PALMERSTON had gone he would only have made a bad joke about the young women present. But a very small joke goes a great ways when it comes from a great Prime Minister.

"The consciousness that a man for whose decision France and Russia have looked with anxiety is improvising small chaff to grinning females for your amusement is enobling to humanity, and raises a man in the scale of sentient beings. Besides, the appearance of a Prime Minister as part of an Autumn raree-show, is in itself a sublime testimony to the progress of civilization in our great country. There was a time when the agility of a long-tailed monkey, or the conjuring tricks of a mountebank, used to furnish the holiday enjoyments of those who now insist upon Prime Ministers."

And so, as PALMERSTON cannot chaff the young ladies at Bristol, the irreverent *Saturday* chaffs Lord PALMERSTON.

Prince AMADEUS is over here seeing the lions, and if he were a Protestant, or even a Puseyite, I should say, looking for a wife. He has seen the Tower and the Tunnel, been to Kew Gardens, and dined at Richmond. But they cannot serve him as they have poor Queen EMMA of Hawaii. They toted her about to missionary meetings, and the Bishop of Oxford, having her the platform, made her cry over her late husband. After going through a course of these affecting scenes at the fashionable watering-places, quite neglected by the Court and government, Queen EMMA, at last, was invited to Windsor, and rooms were provided her at CLARRIGE'S Hotel, as the nation's guest. It is the English fashion. There they lodged ABD EL KADER. If these Bohemian Princes were admitted into any of our palaces, they might steal the spoons.

Mr. JEFFERSON is pronounced a real actor who surpasses any to be seen on the English stage, and only surpassed by one or two on the French. He reminds the critics of LEMAITRE, "in the large orbit of the brilliant eye, the firm straight flexible eyebrow, the sensitive nostril, and the bold jaw." Good actors are not too plentiful in England. The best in London you are familiar with in New-York—JEFFERSON, BOUCICAULT, BROUGHAM, SOTHERN. Mrs. MENKEN is to open at Astleys in a few days in "Brougham's Child of the Sun," and she will also follow up her last season's success in *William*, in "Black Eyed Susan."

It is said that Mr. BOUCICAULT is receiving $2,500 a week for his copyright of "Arrah na Pogue," in addition, I presume, to his share in the run of the piece at the Princess.

But London runs more to music halls than to theatres. If there are ten theatres open now, major and minor, there are fifty music halls. The largest give ballet, as well as operatic and comic singing. One music hall, the Alhambra, employs in the neighborhood of two hundred persons nightly. The audience counts by thousands. The promenade concerts at the Italian opera-house close this week. In a few days JULLIAN opens his series at Her Majesty's Theatre, when it is said his principal stars will be GRISI and MARIO, who sang together—ages ago, is it not? GRISI has retired again and again, after the most pathetic farewell engagements, and now—"slap! bang! here they are again." Do the boys sing that song all up and down Broadway, I wonder?

The Summer season at the Haymarket Theatre was opened with a tragedy by Mr. RUSSELL, son of the famous singer. Its success was as great as could have been expected for a medieval tragedy, written by a novice and played in the dog days. Having made so good a beginning Mr. MONTGOMERY announced for the short season's close an original drama by MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER, author of *Proverbial Philosophy* but as it could be played but one night, it was quietly withdrawn, and waits a more propitious occasion to see the light.

At the Princess, "Arrah-na-Pogue" is to be succeeded by a dramatic version of CHARLES READE'S *Never too Late to Mend*. The story, as almost every American reader knows, is of wonderful interest. I have known a person to read it a hundred times over. If Mr. READE were as thorough an artist as he is powerful writer, he would scarcely have a superior in English literature.

The trade that is springing up with America since the close of the war is beyond expectation. New steamers are building for the old lines, and new lines are being established, and Liverpool, Glasgow, Bristol and Southampton are all feeling the effects of this rapid prosperity. As for London, its growth is alarming. They were frightened at it in the days of Queen Elizabeth. Laws were made against building any more houses. Such enormous crowds were considered dangerous. London may have had then a population of 300,000. Now that it has nearly 3,000,000 it is increasing faster than ever—rolling up like a snowball. The mean and narrow streets are so blocked up with traffic that more persons are killed by street accidents in London than by railways in the United Kingdom. You cannot as in New-York, when one street is crowded or under repair, take another a few rods off running parallel to it. There are no such parallel streets. If you leave the Strand or Fleet-street, or any of the great but narrow city thoroughfares, you find yourself in a perfect maze of intricate lanes and alleys, which will lead you anywhere but where you wish to go. It is perfectly curious to ride on the top of an omnibus which is obliged to go round a block where the pavement is being renewed, directed by a policeman at every turn, because the drivers could never find the way. The queer old houses, the second-story windows you can touch on either side, the grime and the darkness of these bye-places, give you wonderful ideas of the people who planned, built and rebuilt this great metropolis. Stamboul, which has lately been burnt down, is to be rebuilt of stone magnificently. When London was burnt, Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN wanted to lay it out anew, but the little shopkeepers and parish authorities were too strong for him, and they built up every crooked little alley just as it was before, so that nothing but another great fire or a HAUSSMAN could change it. The *Times* talks about an omnipotent Parliament. Omnipotent fiddlestick! What do great lords and country gentlemen care about blocks at Temple Bar or the perils of the Poultry? There is more omnipotence embodied in the Parish Beadle. He *is* a potentate.

The war of races goes on in New-Zealand, as it doe more or less, wherever men of the Anglo-Saxon race come in contact with, "men guilty of a skin not colored like their own," as COOPER sang when our enlightened Englishmen were carrying on the slave trade, which Earl RUSSELL has just invited the European Powers to treat as piracy. Has his Lordship possibly heard that a slave trader was hanged a few years ago in New-York? But the Maories, like the negroes, have their friends in England. There is a society for the protection of aboriginal races. They have written to the Maories advising them to hold their lands and not sell them to the English. They declare that their titles to their lands in New-Zealand are as valid as those of the Dukes of Bedford in Northumberland to their great English estates. The Thunderer denounces such doctrine as destructive of all colonization. It says the only title the Maories have to their lands is in the fact that some time ago they killed and ate the former occupants. It is hard to see how a landholder could have a better title. If he drove off a former occupant, he might come back, assert his claim, and, if strong enough, regain possession. But when a proprietor is killed and eaten, his title may be held to be thoroughly extinguished. In swallowing the man, you swallow all his rights and interests. It is a primitive and simple, but effectual mode of conveyancing. But the *Times* boldly asserts the right of the Anglo Saxons to displace all inferior races, in the interests of destiny and civilization, and Mr. ROEBUCK, the *ci-devant* Radical, maintains, in and out of Parliament, the same theory. The Quakers mildly protest, but that is all. The missionaries buy a thousand acres of land for an old kettle, wherever they can. As for the Maories, handsome and clever as they are, the days of their race are numbered.

Mr. DONALD MCKAY, the American shipbuilder, is in close communication with the British Admiralty on the subject of torpedoes. It has been decided to manufacture such a stock of this "cheap defence of nations" that, in case of a war, every river and harbor around these islands can be perfectly protected, so as to allow the whole navy to go to sea. Mr. MCKAY will thus have the merit of adding one-third, if not doubling the effective force of England, if called upon to defend—say Canada or Mexico. *Per contra*, the most ingenious inventors and best manufacturers in England are making cannon and building war-steamers for foreign and not always friendly governments.

The cholera as a dread, and the cattle disease as a present calamity, absorb a good deal of attention. The cholera seems to be creeping around the coasts of Portugal. It may come to us by way of Bordeaux and Havre, rather than by the Rhone, Rhine or Scheldt. It is curious in following coasts and rivers. Bad and increasing at Marseilles and Toulon, and feared, as you may suppose, at Paris. In England county after county is struck with the cattle plague. Herds are attacked and destroyed which seem perfectly protected from infection. In the absence of much real knowledge the government has given the order of kill, burn and destroy. How can one account for there being more beef and buttermilk in London than usual? The milk comes in by rail, under the attraction of advanced prices, and the country people have not learned to water it up to the London standard. Besides, it is a dry season. As to the beef, many people fear to eat it, and many cattle are killed for fear something may happen to them. Meantime the vegetarians are holding a carnival on brown bread and baked potatoes.

MONADNOCK.

THEATRICAL.

The "American Cousin."

The placards and cards which have appeared recently signed LAURA KEENE and JOHN LUTZ, though of a character which we feel sure the lady at least will, upon reflection, regret, will at least have one effect, of which Mr. STUART cannot complain, that of calling fresh attention to a play which enjoyed on its first presentation here more popularity, and was witnessed by greater numbers, than any new piece ever presented on the New-York stage, and which rivals, if it does not exceed, the celebrated run of "Hamlet" by EDWIN BOOTH at the Winter Garden. It may not be uninteresting, then, at this moment, to give a brief sketch of the origin and career of this far-famed "American Cousin."

About the year 1847 there was produced in Paris a piece entitled "La Femme Forte," in which an American of the *Asa Trenchard* stripe was represented as creating all manner of convulsions in the fashionable *salons* of Paris by his mixture of gaucherie, shrewdness, meanness and manliness. The piece, on achieving a success, fell, of course, at once into the talons of TOM TAYLOR, who ever hovers round the French theatres with cadaverous beak ready to carry off and adapt the last dramatic creation. Seeing in the late JOSHUA SILSBEE, the celebrated delineator of Yankee characters, a good fit for this American character in the "Femme Forte," he proposed to him, then playing successfully at the Adelphi Theatre, to adapt with him this piece for the English stage. The adaptation was entered on conjointly by TOM TAYLOR and SILSBEE and the widow of SILSBEE in her affidavit swears that her husband showed her and read to her the work from time to time as it proceeded; that it was the constant subject of his thoughts, and that she accompanied him daily to Mr. TAYLOR'S lodgings, where their labors were carried on. The piece when completed was cast at the Adelphi, (the original cast being entered on Mr. [SILSBEE'S copy;) but circumstances having prevented its production, Mr. WEBSTER, on closing his contract with Mr. SILSBEE, on his return to America, made over to him (having paid Mr. TAYLOR for his portion of the work) his right and title to Jos. SILSBEE, whose intention it was to present it in this country. Death interfered. Mr. SILSBEE was cut off in California, and among the effects coming to his widow was the copy of "Our American Cousin," which she swears she regarded as much her property as her husband's watch. Indeed, to any ordinary intelligence it must be evident that Mr. TAYLOR, wholly ignorant as he is of both the Yankee genius and dialect, could not have completed such a work without the aid of some such person as Mr. SILSBEE. This manuscript Mrs. SILSBEE sold to Messrs. WHEATLEY and CLARKE for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

In the meantime Mr. TAYLOR, who retained, it is presumed, a copy of the piece after permitting it to rest on his shelf for several years, sent it over here to Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS, their correspondent in this city for the London *Times*, with which Mr. TOM TAYLOR was connected, to dispose of to the best advantage. Miss KEENE purchased from him the manuscript for $500, with an agreement to pay some additional sum in case of its reaching a run of a certain specified number of nights. The piece was presented, and on the first night made a decided hit, owing to the admirable acting of *Asa* by Mr. JEFFERSON, who had improved and made a variety of most amusing additions to his part. For the first few nights the triumph was entirely JEFFERSON'S. The world-renowned *Dundreary* then stood in the back ground, and it was not until after a week or so that he showed even the blossom of that popularity into which he subsequently grew. Then in succession loomed up the *Binney* of PETERS, the *Abel Murcott* of COULDOCK, and the *Mary* of SARA STEVENS, one of the sweetest little gems in its coronet. Miss KEENE never contributed to the success of the piece, her *Florence Trenchard* being much inferior to that of Miss ROSE EYTINGE, now playing the part at the Winter Garden.

While the "American Cousin" was being performed at Miss KEENE'S, it was produced at the Arch-street by Messrs. CLARKE and WHEATLEY, from the copy of Mrs. SILSBEE. Mr. CLARKE, however, very honorably in his affidavit admits that a long friendship having existed between Mr. JEFFERSON and himself, and a constant mutual interchange of professional kindnesses, Mr. JEFFERSON had sent on to him a number of "gags," which he had introduced into the part of *Asa*, Mr. CLARKE, in return, sending to JEFFERSON many valuable pieces of business which had been introduced by him.

Miss KEENE, desirous of appropriating to herself the exclusive right of performing "Our American Cousin," applied for an injunction in the Eastern Pennsylvania United States Court, to restrain Messrs. WHEATLEY and CLARKE from playing the same. This injunction, after a long and expensive trial, was refused by Judge CADWALLADER, on the ground that Miss KEENE had no copyright or exclusive right therein, but considered Miss KEENE entitled to some compensation for the "gags" and improvements made by actors in her company. This was estimated at $500, and the same was paid to her by Messrs. WHEATLEY and CLARKE, who, by order of the court, obtained thereby the right to represent "Our American Cousin" without limitation or restriction from that date. For six and a half years it has been so represented by Messrs. WHEATLEY and CLARKE, one or the other, in most of the leading cities of the Union, without complaint, objection or interruption of any kind until its production at the Winter Garden last Saturday evening here. On the Sunday morning subsequent the town was startled by the appearance at all the hotels and public places of a placard signed "JOHN LUTZ," said to be the husband of Miss KEENE, in which Mr. CLARKE and Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, who is absent from New-York, and innocent even of a knowledge of the production of "Our American Cousin," were assailed in the grossest language for what was termed stealing the property of a woman, and allusions to the late national calamity this country has sustained, dragged in with a brutal, selfish purpose, which brought disgust to every mind. Mr. CLARKE replied in a temperate card, inviting an appeal to the law, which would at once apply a remedy for any injustice. Yesterday the case was heard. We present in our law column the details of the trial, which speak for themselves. The injunction was peremptorily refused. In reference to the card of Miss KEENE in the New-York *Herald*, and the placard of Mr. LUTZ circulated through the town, Mr. JAMES very forcibly observed, in reply to an application for postponement, that there was no earthly pretence for the application, which he could not believe emanated from the lady whose name was used. No claim was ever made upon Mr. STUART, before a card, purporting to be written by her, appeared in the New-York *Herald*. Mr. STUART, as all who know him will admit, would have treated any application of Miss KEENE with courtesy and liberality. No; a coarse, malignant, vulgar libel was printed and circulated under the name of "JOHN LUTZ," said to be the husband of this lady, attacking with cowardly allusion to an event which has clouded all his life and cast a gloom over his spirit, which nothing but the generous sympathy of the public can alleviate or dispel; attacking EDWIN BOOTH, a gentleman who has no interest or concern, or any part or portion in this transaction.

German Emigration to Tennessee.

Correspondence of the New-Yorker Staats Zeitung.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Sept. 28, 1865.

Allow me, through the columns of your valuable paper, to draw the attention of your readers to the State of Tennessee, which now affords to our industrious and energetic countrymen the best opportunity to colonize.

Tennessee, having emerged from the yoke of slavery, has nearly 300,000 of her once useful agriculturists now lounging indolently about, possessed with the erroneous idea that the government incompelled to support them; they lie around the grog-shops all day, and fiddle and dance all night.

It has, therefore, become necessary for the landowners to sell part of their lands and endeavor to replace the now indolent negro by an industrious German race.

Early in October next our Legislature will again meet. At her former session, last June, a bill was introduced to aid emigration, which passed two readings, and was postponed to the present session for want of time.

Dr. SAUDEK, from our city, obtained a charter at the last session of our Legislature for the purpose of colonizing the State, for which purpose he obtained in the neighborhood of Nashville 26,000 acres of land within 12 miles of the city.

I know the land to be well adapted to farming purposes, gardening and manufacturing, especially the latter, as the land is traversed by several creeks affording fine water power, which creeks are tributaries to the Cumberland River, a river navigable to Nashville at all seasons, and on which said land borders.

Dr. SAUDEK is now in your city endeavoring to carry out the emigration plan of his charter. I earnestly wish, in case the Emigration Aid Bill introduced last June in our Legislature by the honorable Senator from Davidson County, [S. J. CARTER, should become a law, that the aid be given to the Tennessee Colonial Agricultural Company, now starting in your city, which would undoubtedly give great impulse to the company and promote emigration to our State.

Allow me at some future time to intrude on your kindness, when I will acquaint you with the action of our citizens and proceedings of the Legislature in the important scheme of inducing our hardy and honest German farmers and enterprising mechanics to locate in our healthy, beautiful and fertile State.

POLYTECHNIC CLUB.

The French Industrial Exhibition of 1867—Discovery of Alum on Manhattan Island—Registering and Printing Barometer of the Dudley Observatory—Telegraphing, &c., &c.

The second meeting of the Polytechnic Club for this season took place on Thursday evening, and was very largely attended. Among those present were many scientific gentlemen well known in this country. The Chairman, Prof. TILLMAN, opened the meeting by reading from a prospectus just received the plan of the French Industrial Exhibition to be held in 1867. By the order of the managers, all applications for space from foreign nations must be applied for before the 1st of November, 1865. This being so close at hand, American exhibitors would not have a fair opportunity to make their requisitions for space in which to place their articles. To remedy this, the American Institute will make immediate application for 400 square feet, and exhibitors will apply to the Secretary for such room as they may need.

The merits of a Transplanter of a novel character was then discussed, and it was stated that a patent for it had been applied for at the Patent Office, but was refused because an illustration of an article of like character had appeared in an English journal some years ago.

Mr. CHIPMAN called the attention of the club to a new discovery of a deposit of alum which had been discovered on the First-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, in this city. It was found ten feet below the surface of the earth, in layers between the rocks. Dr. PARMELEE thought there might have been chemical works in that vicinity in years past, and this alum was the deposits from it. Dr. FEUCHWANGER was also of the same opinion, but no one was able to solve the mystery, and a committee was appointed to investigate the matter, and, if possible, to ascertain if it was a natural or artificial deposit.

Mr. LOUIS BILLOU presented a new style, and explained the method of enameling steel collars, shirt bosoms, &c. The samples exhibited attracted much attention. They are very fine, and their durability and convenience unsurpassed.

The American Ship Windlass Company, of Providence, through its agent, JOSEPH P. MARTIN, exhibited their flush-deck windlass. This machine is of great strength and durability, saves room on deck, can weigh both anchors at once, and only requires one-half the men used on the common windlass. It is in use on a large number of vessels. This company have several models of labor-saving mechanical arrangements on exhibition at the fair, all of them being of elegant workmanship, and costing several hundred dollars.

Prof. G. W. HOUGH, A. M., Director of the Dudley Observatory at Albany, next took the stand, and described his automatic registering and printing barometer, now in use at the observatory. The mechanism of this wonderful machine is truly beautiful and correct.

One of the peculiarities of this machine is that by the aid of telegraphic communication the results may be printed at one hundred places, more or less, at the same time. The barometer is a siphon, in one leg of which there is a float, which indicates the most delicate movement of the mercury, which is communicated by magnetism to clock-work, which registers and prints the fluctuations of the mercury at given intervals. The results obtained are uniform and accurate, and compare to a very nice reading of the standard barometer. Prof. HOUGH exhibited a *fac-simile* of a record kept at the Dudley Observatory from noon on the 11th of May till noon of the 12th. It attracted much attention, and was a real curiosity.

After a most interesting description of registering instruments, the subject of telegraphing was brought up.

Mr. DAY, of Baleston Spa, described his new magnet. In telegraphy the receiving or relay magnet is the main or material point in working an ordinary telegraph line. In the old magnet there is a large residue of electricity retained in the magnet, so that only one-half of its force is available, consequently it becomes necessary to use a large operating force and many relays to carry on the work.

Mr. DAY claimed that by his magnet he takes out the points of the residue of magnetism by the peculiar construction of it. He shortens the cone, and gives the spool a greater diameter, which enables him to work further and with more force than in the old system; and as he could work with his wire and battery power, and produce better results, of course, it becomes a matter of economy. By this magnet the ordinary business of one of the lines was sent from this city to Cleveland, a distance of 800 miles, without the aid of a local battery. This was done in ordinary weather. With this magnet, ten ounces of wire, it is said, do more work and give better results, than sixteen ounces of wire on the old magnet. Mr. DAY'S description of this ingenious and novel telegraphic escape machine elicited the most profound interest and attention. The meeting throughout was probably one of the finest and most scientific held in a long time, and much interest was manifested in the labors of the club. It meets on Thursday evenings, Room No. 24, Cooper Institute, and is free to all.

Obituary.

COL. CHARLES KEEMLE.

Col. CHARLES KEEMLE, a genuine representative of the old style type of the Western pioneer, died in St. Louis a few days since. The *Democrat* sketches his career as follows:

"Col. KEEMLE was born in Philadelphia. When a young man he learned the printer's trade at Norfolk, Va., and shortly after (about the year 1814) emigrated westward, stopping first, for one or two years, at Vincennes, Ind., where he edited and published a paper, which gave him quite an extensive local reputation. St. Louis was at that time but little more than a French village, but it had its political factions, and political warfare even then was quite as bitter as at the present day. There was then, we believe, only one paper published here, but it was not long before a second one was projected, and Col. KEEMLE, whose reputation had preceded him, was selected as its editor and general manager. He accepted the position and came to St. Louis about the year 1817. There were scarcely any dwellings at the time, west of what is now Third-street—known at that time, however, as Barn-street, on account of the number of barns located upon it. The locality where the court-house now stands, was then a high hill, overgrown with bushes and abounding in game. After pursuing his profession here for two, three or four years, Col. KEEMLE was offered and accepted a position as agent of the fur company of St. Louis, and proceeded to the Rocky Mountains. In that wild region, then only reached by means of flatboats, he passed several years, and his life was full of romantic adventure. He was chosen Colonel of his band of trappers, and on several occasions had some sharp fighting with the Indians and hairbreadth escapes. He, however, finally resigned his position with the company, and once more resumed his position in St. Louis as printer and publisher, which he followed until about the year 1847, at which time he was engaged in publishing the St. Louis *Reveille*—one of the spiciest sheets ever published in this city. During all this time Col. KEEMLE was a warm personal friend and supporter of Col. BENTON, and he himself frequently held prominent positions of public trust. He was for several years County Recorder—holding the office previous to the present incumbent—but of late years he retired completely from public life. He had witnessed St. Louis grow up from a French village of but little more than 4,000 inhabitants to nearly 200,000. New men had come upon the stage, and a new order of things had been established—and so retiring from active life he passed his latter years pleasantly among his family circle. He leaves a family and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss."

THE LATE JAMES NISBET.

JAMES NISBET, one of the editors of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, was among the sufferers by the wreck of the *Brother Jonathan* on the Pacific coast, last month. The body of the old man was found floating in the ocean, seven miles from land. When it was taken ashore and examined, there was found in the deceased's vest-pocket a will which was written after the ship struck the fatal rock. Contemplating calmly the terrible scenes about him, and calculating his chances for life, he had the cool courage to make such a disposition of his property as would be most beneficial to those who would be left behind him. The old man writing a will, amid the howling of the tempest that was lashing the ocean into foaming billows, and surrounded by drowning men, women and children wailing out their agony to the pitiless winds and the raging sea, presents a heroic picture. Here is a copy of the will, and let the reader observe with what care it is written:

AT SEA, ON BOARD THE "BROTHER JONATHAN,"
July 20, 1865.

In view of death, I hereby appoint my brother, THOMAS NISBET, at present engaged on the Pacific Railroad, near Clipper Gap, California, my sole executor, with instructions to wind up my whole estate, real and personal, and convert the same into cash, with all convenient speed, but so as not to sacrifice the same, and to pay over and divide the same equally between himself and my sole sister, MARGARET NISBET, now residing in England; and under burden of the payment of a legacy of $5,000 in gold to ALMIRA HOPKINS, wife of CASPER T. HOPKINS, Insurance Agent, San Francisco, California. And I desire that my brother, said THOMAS NISBET, shall not be asked to give security for his intromission with my estate.

JAMES NISBET.

The document was written with a pencil, the writer coolly recollecting that pencil marks are less affected by water than ink marks. It was clearly written, in Mr. NISBET'S bold and steady penmanship. When he had concluded the will, he found that he had yet a little more time before the ship would probably go down, and he added the following brief note to a family in this city, where he had boarded for many years:

MY DEAR MA—A thousand affectionate adieus. You spoke of my calling on Friday—hangman's day—and the unlucky *Jonathan*. Well, here I am with death before me. My love to you all—to CASPER, to BELLE, MELLIE, and little MYRA—kiss her for me. Never forget

GRANDPA.

The children familiarly addressed the old man as grandpa, although he was in no way related to them.

MRS. LONGWORTH.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* makes this mention of Mrs. LONGWORTH, relict of NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, who died in that city a few days ago—

"She was the daughter of Major SILAS HOWELL, of New-Jersey, who served through the revolution under WASHINGTON. Major HOWELL emigrated, with his large family of fourteen children, to this section, the year after WAYNE'S treaty with the Indians, at which period Mrs. LONGWORTH was nine years of age. The family resided for several years at North Bend, and then permanently located at Cincinnati. In 1807 the deceased was married to NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, and was seventy-nine years old at the time of her death. Her mother died at the advanced age of ninety-seven years. The present survivor of the entire family of Major HOWELL is Mr. STEPHEN HOWELL. One of Mrs. LONGWORTH'S sisters was the wife of the late Major D. CARNEAL, for many years a resident of Cincinnati. Mrs. LONGWORTH'S funeral will take place at ten o'clock this morning."

THE FIREMEN'S PARADE IN PHILADELPHIA.—Excursion tickets to Philadelphia and return will be issued at reduced rates, on application at the general office of the New-Jersey Railroad Company in Jersey City, to companies desiring to participate in the firemen's parade. Good to go by the regular Philadelphia trains at 7, 10, 11:30 A. M., 12 M., 4, 6 and 12 P. M., on Oct. 13, 14 and 16, and to return from Philadelphia on any day between the 16th and 21st, inclusive. These tickets will not be good on Sunday, Oct. 15, and will only be obtainable as above.

HOOSAC TUNNEL.—Hon. N. W. BIRD has published in the Boston *Daily Advertiser* a very able expose of the present condition and prospects of the Hoosac Tunnel. He thoroughly examines the questionable enterprise, describes its gross mismanagement with a masterly hand, and as the result of his investigations, reaches the following conclusions: "What is to be done? To-day we can get out by pocketing a loss say of $1,800,000. Every day's work only increases the sum, which will be a total loss in the end. One of two things the State will do: either abandon the enterprise, sell off and close up a bad job, or else find some responsible parties who will agree to take the whole thing off her hands and complete it. If it cannot be got rid of on better terms, a gift of a million or two of money with it to any parties that will relieve the State of the disreputable business, would be better than for the State to continue the work. Cost what it may to get out, the old Bay State ought not to be engaged in railroad building. This wretched sectional interest has dominated State conventions and State politics too long, and demoralized our aspirants for office too sadly, to be allowed any longer to disturb our political Israel.

The South, desirous of getting into good odor with its Northern neighbors, is sending on large orders for Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," which for four years has taken the lead of all other extracts for the handkerchief in every city and State on this side of the Potomac.—*Hagerstown Herald.*

B Fall and Winter Styles
OF
GENTS', YOUTHS' AND BOYS' DRESS HATS,
ready for inspection and sale.
LADIES' FINE FURS.
BURKE, Nos. 469 Broadway and 154 Fulton-st.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

The Infallible Remedy! Durno's Catarrh Snuff, speaks for itself, in every intelligent family.

Boots—Boots—Boots.
RICHMOND is now prepared to manufacture to measure a superior quality of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers of every variety, for Ladies, Gents, Misses, Boys and Children. An immense stock of ready-made goods on hand, all at reasonable prices.
C. C. RICHMOND, No. 150 Fulton-st.

Boys' and Children's Garibaldi, Cutaway and Zouave Suits by the thousand at reasonable prices.
I. V. BROKAW, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Union.

The Finest Overcoats ever seen in this country, now ready for sale.
I. V. BROKAW, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Union.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Meerschaum Manufacturers.—Pollak & SON, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and cigar holders at reduced rates, cut to order and repaired.

The Universal Clothes-Wringer, with cog-wheels. Warranted the best in use. Salesmen wanted everywhere. R. C. BROWNING, Gen. Ag't, 347 Broadway.

"A Cold in the Head" Cured in Half an hour by the use of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
☞ Sold by all druggists.

DIED.

ARENFRED.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 5, GEORGE ARENFRED, aged 84 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 137 Norfolk-st., corner of Stanton, on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 8, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

CRANE.—On Saturday, Oct. 7, at Brewster Station, N. Y., at the house of her grandfather, Oliver Crane, EDNA E., youngest daughter of Wm. S. and Eleanor F. Crane, aged 3 years.

Funeral at the above place on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DENTON.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 7, of consumption, MARY J., wife of Cornelius Denton, aged 25 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Sunday,) the 8th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from No. 391 Greenwich-st.

DUNHAM.—At Eastchester, on Thursday, Oct. 5, EDGAR A., the only son of Edgar A. and Mary H. Dunham, aged 13 months and 28 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and also of Peter Pirnie, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of its grandfather, John B. Dunham, Eastchester.

GREGORY.—On Saturday, Oct. 7, after a lingering illness

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS.
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

IMPORTANT TO
HOLDERS OF 5-20 BONDS.
Coupons due 1st of November cashed in gold or currency without delay, by
Henry A. Heiser's Sons,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.
JANUARY, MARCH AND MAY COUPONS bought on liberal terms.

REMOVAL.—THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY HAS MOVED TO NO. 153 BROADWAY.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
United States Government Securities purchased and for sale.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS

SAML. BORROWE, CHAS. R. COSTER, THOS. E. DAVIS, JR.
BORROWE, COSTER & DAVIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 19 New-st., and Nos. 64 and 65 Broadway.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all part of Europe, &c.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
NO. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Negotiate loans and business paper; make collections; purchase and sell government and other securities on commission; receive money on deposit, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on daily balances which may be drawn at any time, or will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest pay able on demand.
JOHN J. CISCO.
(late of the United States Treasury in New-York.)
JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

AGENCY, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 21 Pine-st.
WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA and JAMES GOLDIE, agents.
Exchange bought and sold on London and collections made in Great Britain and the colonies. Drafts issued on Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, British Columbia and San Francisco. Drafts for small sums issued on Ireland and Scotland.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL.....$2,000,000. SURPLUS.....$1,200,000.
This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.), available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 39 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY of New-York will take place at the office of the company, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M., to decide upon the reduction of the capital stock of the company to $800,000.

The transfer books will close on the 3d day of October.

(Signed) J. F. SCHEPELER, C. HOLZAPFEL, H. R. BALTZER, EMIL SAUER, WM. F. DRAKE. } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1865.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot eighteen bonds, numbered as follows: 286, 374, 556, 47, 857, 753, 861, 211, 246, 292, 498, 98, 250, 122, 500, 389, 7, 141, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1865. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

J. H. ALDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 43 Exchange-place, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM CO., No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Highgate Petroleum Company of New-York will take place at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M., to decide upon the reduction of the Capital Stock of the Company to $300,000.

The transfer books will close on the 3d day of October.

(Signed) I. F. SCHEPELER, CHAS. HOLZAPFEL, WM. F. DRANE, WM. F. HEINS, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company, for the election of thirteen directors and three inspectors of election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 17th day of October, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon. The polls will be open from 1 o'clock P. M. until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until Oct. 18, 1865. By order.

JAMES WARING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 29, 1865.

MESSRS. WELLS, FARGO & CO. having been appointed the transfer agents of this company in the City of New-York, all transfers of stock of the company will be made at their office, No. 84 Broadway, on and after MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1865.

The transfer agency at the Continental National Bank will be discontinued on and after MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1865.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the North American Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 79 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 17th Oct. inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of nine trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The polls will open at 12:30 P. M., and remain open one hour. By order of the board.

JOHN H. EOLSTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN R. R. CO., No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1865.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE first Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, No. 4, due Oct. 1, will be paid (less government tax,) on presentation at the Company's Office, No. 37 William-st., New-York, on and after that date. HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE PARK, Oct. 6, 1865.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS for taxes on personal property are now opened for payment at this office. Due notice will be given when the books for real estate will be open.

JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE CITY OF KEOKUK.—All persons holding bonds of the City of Keokuk are invited to call on or address the subscriber, in order to avail themselves of an offer made for a limited period to compromise and settle said indebtedness. This being a final effort made for this object, early application is advised. J. F. FRANKLIN, Special Agent City of Keokuk, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO BONDS, known as the "School Bonds of 1854," are hereby notified that said bonds will be redeemed in United States gold coin at our office, at maturity, Nov. 1, 1865. Interest on the above bonds will cease from and after the above date.

LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1865.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, due 1st October, will be paid at the office of MEARS, BROWN & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have on hand all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.
Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

PROPOSALS FOR FUNDING
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND TREASURY NOTES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26, 1865.

By virtue of the authority contained in the first section of an act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide ways and means to support the Government," approved March 3, 1865, which provides, among other things, that any Treasury Notes, or other obligations bearing interest issued under any act of Congress, may, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and with the consent of the holder, be converted into any description of bonds authorized by said act, notice is hereby given to the holders of Certificates of Indebtedness which mature before the 1st day of January next, of Compound Interest Notes, and of one and two year Treasury Notes, of the readiness of this department to give in exchange for them, to the extent of fifty millions of dollars, six per cent. Five-Twenty Year Bonds at three per cent. premium; that is to say, one hundred dollars of bonds for each one hundred and three dollars in certificates and notes; provided the conversion is made prior to the 1st day of November next.

The bonds issued in exchange for such certificates and notes will bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in coin, upon the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the government after five years, and payable in twenty years from the first day of November, 1865.

The coupon and registered bonds issued under this proposal will be of the denominations of one hundred, five hundred and one thousand dollars. Registered bonds of five thousand and ten thousand dollars will be issued if desired.

Holders of certificates, compound interest or Treasury notes, who desire to make such conversions, will deliver them to the Treasurer, the Assistant Treasurer or the designated depositaries of the United States, or to any national depositary bank which may consent to transact the business without charge.

Interest will be allowed on certificates of indebtedness, and one and two-year Treasury notes matured or maturing prior to the first of November, 1865, up to the date of maturity, and when maturing after the first of November, interest will be allowed to that day.

Upon the compound interest notes the interest will be computed to November 1, 1865, upon the amount of principal and interest compounded on the back of said notes, from the period next prior to that date.

The principal and interest of such Treasury Notes and obligations will be considered together as an offer for conversion, but when, after deducting the principal of the Bonds, and three per cent. premium, there remains a fractional part of one hundred dollars, this fractional part will be paid to the depositor.

The Secretary reserves to himself the right of withdrawing this proposal at any time prior to said first day of November, provided fifty millions of dollars shall, prior to that date, be offered for conversion as aforesaid.

Circulars of instructions will be transmitted to the various officers authorized to receive certificates and notes, to which attention is invited.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH,
RUSSIAN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH,
UNITED STATES EXPRESS,
WELLS, FARGO & CO. EXPRESS,
AMERICAN EXPRESS,
} WANTED.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

W. H. M. SISTARE,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6. Government securities, stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange, exclusively, on commission.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Oct. 1, 1865.

TO THE HOLDERS OF MICHIGAN WAR LOAN BONDS OF THE DENOMINATIONS OF FIVE HUNDRED AND ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.—Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of the provisions of section seven (7) of an Act authorizing a War Loan, approved May 10, 1861," numbers corresponding with the numbers of the following bonds have been duly drawn. The said bonds will be paid by me, at the Metropolitan National Bank, of New-York City, on the first day of January next. The holders of the bonds designated by the numbers are hereby notified to present them to me, at the said place and time for payment. Interest will cease on said bonds on the thirty-first day of December next. The numbers of the five hundred dollar bonds are, 43, 93, 184, 256 and 278. The numbers of the one thousand dollar bonds are, 291, 338, 364, 691, 698, 774, 952 and 984.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer

OFFICE OF THE NOBLE AND DECATUR ROCK OIL CO., NO. 67 WALL-ST.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES of this Company will be held at the office on TUESDAY, the 17th day of October at 12 o'clock, and the poll will be open from that hour until 1 o'clock on that day.

By order of J. H. KETCHAM, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1865.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The interest due on the bonds of this company Oct. 1, 1865, will be paid at the office of the company, or at the National Bank of the Republic, on and after the above date. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1865.

NOTICE TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY.—On and after the 10th inst. the company will issue scrip in payment of the coupons now due upon their first bonds, at their gold value, according to the terms of a resolution of the Board of Trustees, passed Oct. 5, 1865, which scrip will be received in payment of the installment upon preferred stock. W. TITUS, Secretary.

$3,000—WANTED, AS SECRETARY AND Treasurer of a long established incorporated manufacturing concern, a good business man, who is willing to invest the above amount in the stock of the company; must furnish best of references; salary, $1,500. Address, for interview, with references and real name, H. G. GARVIN, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual election for thirteen directors of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company will be held at the Secretary's office, 186th-st., Brooklyn, on MONDAY, Oct. 16, 1865. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. ED. F. DRAYTON, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW OR ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
Bank open every day for the reception of deposits and payments of draft from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST
Allowed. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President,
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALKER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $2,200,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-street and 8th-avenue, open daily from 1 to 3 P. M., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M.; six per cent. interest free of government tax. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest at once. THOS. C. HRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 594 6th-av., corner of 42d-st. Open daily. INTEREST SIX PER CENT, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 draw interest from Oct. 1.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

BREVOORT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 126 MAIDEN-LANE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE BREVOORT PETROLEUM COMPANY, this day, declared a dividend of two and a half (2½) per cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable at their office on and after the 10th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 10th inst. inclusive.

JAMES S. CREAMER, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of U. S. Government tax, has been declared payable 10th October next to the stockholders of this company, or their legal representatives who shall be registered as such at the closing of the Transfer Books. The Transfer Books will be closed on Monday, Oct. 2, and reopened on Wednesday, Oct. 11.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent., free of government tax, has THIS DAY been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. on its capital stock, free from government tax, payable at the bank on and after MONDAY, Oct. 9, inst.

ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

CLOSING SALES OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, during the month of October, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz.:

NEW-YORK.
New-York City, TUESDAY of each week—100 horse each day.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, THURSDAY of each week—100 horses each day.
Philadelphia, SATURDAY of each week—100 mules each day.
Harrisburgh, TUESDAY of each week—100 mules each day.
Harrisburgh, THURSDAY of each week—100 horses each day.
Reading, TUESDAY, Oct. 3—150 horses.
Greenburgh, FRIDAY, Oct. 13—150 horses.
Lancaster, THURSDAY, Oct. 19—150 horses.
Pittsburgh, THURSDAY, Oct. 26—150 horses.
Allentown, TUESDAY, Oct. 31—150 horses.

DELAWARE.
Wilmington, TUESDAY of each week—100 horses each day.
Wilmington, FRIDAY of each week—100 mules each day.

MISSOURI.
St. Louis, Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10—150 mules each day.
St. Louis, Oct. 11, 12, 13 and 14—150 horses each day.
St. Louis, Oct. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30 and 31—150 mules each day.

GIESBORO, D. C.
TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week—100 horses each day.
No sales of mules will take place at WASHINGTON, D. C.

The animals to be sold in October are superior to any heretofore offered to the public. The majority of them are sound and serviceable.

It is expected that at this series of sales all the surplus government animals will be disposed of. Buyers should, therefore, avail themselves of this last opportunity to purchase.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge First Division Q. G. O. M.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CAR ENGINES, AND RAILROAD IRON.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at CITY POINT, Va., on WEDNESDAY Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., about four thousand (4,000 tons Railroad Iron.

At PORTSMOUTH, Va., on FRIDAY, Oct. 13, a M.:
Five (5) first-class Locomotive Engines.
About fifty (50) Freight Cars and one (1) Passenger Ca
At NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 13, at 5 P. M.:
One new Locomotive Engine, 5 foot gauge.
At ALEXANDRIA, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 17:
Fifty (50) first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ in gauge.
Eighteen (18) new Platform Cars, 5 foot gauge.
Twenty-five (25) new Box Cars, five (5) foot gauge.
About three hundred and fifty (350) Box Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About two hundred and thirty (230) Platform Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About thirty (30) Stock Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Twenty (20) Passenger Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
One (1) Wrecking Car, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Two (2) new Trucks.
Sixty (60) new Trucks, framed.
Fourteen (14) Flats, framed.
About two thousand (2,000) tons Railroad Iron.
Sales to commence at ALEXANDRIA at 10 A. M., and to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Military Railroads

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF AN ELEGANT COLLECTION OF CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY AND PEDESTALS—Marble and alabaster groups and vases, Bohemian glass, Sheffield plated ware, &c.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 10, and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and elegant collection of Italian marble, the recent importation of Messrs. F. Zannoni & Co., of Florence, embracing the finest and richest assortment ever offered at public sale in this city, among which will be found superb Florentine Mosaic tables, richly-carved marble and alabaster vases, varying from one to eight feet in length; alabaster groups and figures from the studios of the first artists of Italy, among which are the popular and favorite subjects of the Three Graces, Guardian Angel, Three Dancing Girls or Canova, Highland Mary, and others.

Also, 15 Carrara statuary marble figures, for parlors and gardens.

Also, an invoice of genuine Sheffield plated ware, of the manufacture of James Dixon & Sons, of Sheffield.

Also, an invoice of rich Bohemian glassware of the latest and richest styles.

The above will be on exhibition on Monday, the 9th inst., with full descriptive catalogues, and is particularly worthy of attention.

Also, a very elaborately-carved mantel piece of statuary, Carrara marble.

C. H. BOTELER, Jr., Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2, 1865.

Will be exposed at public auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 5, 1865, at the Washington Judiciary-square, Fifth and E sts., under the direction of Capt. Henry Johnson, Med. S. R., U. S. Army, a large lot of serviceable property, consisting of:

Iron bedsteads, blankets, mattresses, hair and shuck; hair pillows, sheets, linen and cotton; mugs, pitchers, knives and forks, spoons, tumblers, bowls, shirts, drawers, socks, &c.

The attention of housekeepers and proprietors of hotels and steamboats, dealers in second-hand material and others, is respectfully called to these sales, as articles are offered in quantities to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms cash in government funds.

Purchasers are required to pay for and remove their goods within forty-eight hours from date of sale.

These sales will be continued every Thursday at the same place until further notice.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. Army, Medical Purveyor.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1, 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF HIDES, TALLOW, &c.

Will be sold at public auction, at 6th-st. Wharf, Washington, D. C., on THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 1o'clock P. M.

633 salted beef hides,
106 dry beef hides,
1,232 sheep skins,
7 calf skins,
5,391 pounds beef tallow,
60 pounds mutton tallow,
2,000 pounds wool,
262 gallons neatsfoot oil,
10,546 pounds bones,
178 pairs beef horns,
303 pounds cracklings,
1,500 assorted barrels.

Terms—Cash, at the time of sale, in government funds.

G. BELL, Major and C. S., U. S. A.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.

MONDAY, OCT. 16, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., and in continuation every day until the whole is sold, THE ENTIRE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF THE PIERREPONT HOUSE,
at the corner of Montague and Hicks sts.,
BROOKLYN.

Rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel and plush; walnut and mahogany chamber suites, splendid French plate pier, mantel and oval mirrors; lace, brocatel and delaine window curtains; mattresses, bedding, table linen, crockery, cutlery, carpets, tables, with the furniture of the kitchen, laundry and bakery.

Also, a SPLENDID ROSEWOOD GRAND ACTION PIANO.

The GAS FIXTURES and HEATING APPARATUS, Rich Aubisson, velvet and Brussels carpets and oilcloths.

The whole in excellent order.

Catalogues ready on Thursday at the office of the auctioneer, Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

AUCTION.

SALE OF VALUABLE PINE LANDS.

On the 16th of October, inst., at Detroit, Mich.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of all persons desirous of making substantial and reliable investments to this property, embracing upward of 300,000 ACRES,

which will be offered at auction on the 16th inst., in tracts, as arranged, of from 500 to 20,000 acres. The PINE TIMBER of Michigan is rapidly increasing in value, and no investment can be more desirable. No land will be sold prior to the day of sale, but information may be obtained as to locality, quality and quantity, etc., on application to H. H. DUNCKLEE, No. 2 Cedar-st., N. Y., or by letter to GEO. S. FROST, Land Commissioner, Detroit, Mich.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1, 1865.

SHEET AND WROUGHT IRON OVENS AT AUCTION.

Will be offered at public auction, in Alexandria, Va., on TUESDAY, the 17th day of October, at 2 P. M., at the Subsistence Store-house:

One hundred and eighty-nine (189) iron field ovens (new,) of wrought and sheet iron, averaging about two and thirty-seven pounds.

Terms—Cash at the time of sale in government funds.

G. BELL, Maj. and C. S., U. S. A.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF HORSES, CARTS, &c.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell, at auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 9, at 10½ o'clock, in Madison-avenue, between 34th and 35th sts., 2 cart-horses, in good condition; 3 carts, 2 sets of harness, 200 scaffolding-poles, large lot plank, no top light wagon, 50 iron bars, &c., &c., being the complete stock of the late Joseph Wilson. EDMUND A. HURRY, Administrator.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL, by auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 88 West 21st-st., near 6th-av., genteel household furniture, consisting in part of rich velvet and Brussels carpets, pier mirrors, silk brocade window curtains, lace do., oil paintings and engravings, rosewood parlor suite, covered two-colored brocatel; rosewood piano-forte, ditto etagere, bookcases, vases, chandeliers. Dining-room—Black walnut buffet, extension table, chairs, silver case, elegant dinner set china, crockery, plated and glassware, valuable billiard table, &c., complete; bedrooms in mahogany, black walnut cottage suites, spring and hair mattresses, oil-cloths, hat-stands, &c., including kitchen furniture.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, two red and white COWS, one with one horn broken. Any person having found the same will receive the above reward by returning them to the owner, LOUIS REITZELE, near Queen's County Hotel, Maspeth, Newtown, L. I.

FOUND—IN THE EAST RIVER, ONE STEAMBOAT PUMP, one hand-suction PUMP. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. L. F. BANCROFT, or Port Morris, U. A. RAMSEY.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT. 12, AT 12 M., FOR THE
Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 468 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 to n.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jeanie Rogers, registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 96 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat Golden Era; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sections docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

NOTICE.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1865.

All boats, &c., at New-Orleans and Mobile, for which bids are not accepted, will be offered at public auction, those at New-Orleans at that place on SATURDAY, the 7th day of October, and those at Mobile at that place on MONDAY, the 16th day of October. Due notice will be given of precise hour and locality of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.

OFFICE SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY, LAWRENCE, Kansas, Sept. 21, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE will be received at the Office of the Superintendency in Lawrence, Kansas, until the 12th day of OCTOBER next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for furnishing the following goods and supplies for the Indians within this Superintendency, to wit:

9,000 pairs women's brogan shoes.
4,500 pairs men's brogan shoes.
2,250 pairs misses' brogan shoes.
2,250 pairs boys' brogan shoes.
600 men's hats, (wool.)
103,600 yards prints.
90,000 yards 4-4 standard domestic.
10,000 yards bleached domestic.
25,000 yards Kentucky jeans.
20,000 yards satinet.
50,000 yards Franklin stripes.
30,000 yards blue drill.
25,000 yards bed-ticking.
30,000 yards Canton flannel.
15,000 yards gray flannel.
15,000 yards blue flannel.
2,000 yards gray list cloth.
20,000 yards linsey.
2,000 pairs blankets.
1,500 pounds assorted skein cotton thread.
100 pounds patent thread.
100,000 needles.
50 gross pant buttons.
10 gross agate buttons.
50 packs pins.
2,200 satinet coats.
2,800 pairs pants.
1,000 gray wool shirts.
9,000 pairs women's hos
2,250 pairs misses' hose.
4,500 pairs men's wool socks.
2,250 pairs small hose.
8,100 sacks flour.
5,000 pounds tobacco.
10,000 pounds sugar.
10,000 pounds coffee.
3,000 pounds rice.
1,500 pounds dried apples.
500 pounds pepper.
100 barrels salt.
10,000 bushels corn.
600 turning plow irons—complete.
600 shoed plow irons—complete.
140 dozen steel corn hoes (negroes.)
2,000 felling axes, from 4 to 6 pounds.

All the goods above enumerated to be of good standard brands and quality.

Samples of goods must be furnished by each bidder on the day of opening bids.

Bidders will be required to indicate the price at which they will furnish and deliver the above goods and supplies, at either Fort Gibson or Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, or at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Such goods as may be required for the Indians in Kansas, will be taken at the contract price, for delivery at Fort Gibson, C. N., deducting therefrom the difference in rate for land transportation to the point of delivery in Kansas, from that paid for like goods delivered at Fort Gibson.

The Superintendent reserves the right to elect, at which of the aforenamed places, he will receive any portion or all of the goods embraced in the above schedule, after the opening of the public declaration of the bids, and before the awarding of the contract. He also reserves the right of increasing or reducing the quantities to be furnished, and further, to reject any or all bids for proper cause.

All bids must be accompanied with a satisfactory bond, in the penal sum of $50,000 assurity, for the faithful compliance with the contract if awarded.

Payments will be made at such times, and in such funds, as are furnished by the government for that object.

Proposals will be opened and contract awarded on the 12th day of October, subject to the approval of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior.

Delivery will commence within ten days of the date of the approval of the contract.

All bids must be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "proposals for Indian supplies."

ELIJAH SELLS,
Supt. Ind. Affairs, Southern Superintendency, Lawrence, Kan.

G

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — THE MANSION HOUSE AND grounds, late the residence of Mrs. Eliza Barrow, in Jersey City, comprising 14 lots, well shaded with elm and other trees, and fronting 175 feet on Wayne and Mercer sts., and 200 feet on Barrow-st. The house is substantial and well built of wood, filled in with brick, 44 feet by 32 feet, with 12 feet portico in front, and 8 feet piazza in rear. There is also a greenhouse and two-story dwelling house upon the premises. Immediate possession can be given.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, in Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, or WILLIAM P. POWERS, No. 166 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM of 100 acres, 18 miles from New-York, on the New-Jersey Railroad, and within 10 minutes' drive of the depot at Rahway, from whence there are 13 trains daily to New-York; one-third wood, balance in a high state of cultivation; one peach and three apple orchards; also, a large number of cherry, quince, plum and pear trees of the finest kinds of fruit, in full bearing; commodious dwelling, barns, stables and carriage-house. Price, $14,000. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply at J. De Graw's Hotel, Rahway, N. J., or THOMAS STEWART, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE EAST BANK OF THE Hudson, 25 acres of first-rate land, with good buildings, plenty of fruit and shade trees, excellent water, fine river views, many shady walks, in a first-class neighborhood, near churches, Post-office, stores, railroad depot and steamboat landing; it is a delightful location, a few miles above the Highlands, and very healthy; 16 acres adjoining, a beautiful building site, equally desirable, can be had if wanted. Address J. B. HALL, No. 7 Park-place.

FRUIT FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON RIVER—One of the most complete fruit plantations in the country for sale; 22 miles from New-York, on the west bank of the Hudson River, opposite Dobb's Ferry; 3,000 of the best selected pear trees; 4,000 grape vines, 30 acres of land, 2,000 feet water front, new house and green-house, barn and stable, gardener's cottage and fruit-house. For beauty of scenery and healthiness, unsurpassed. Inquire of HENRY A. CASSEBEER, No. 57 4th-av., corner 9th-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT (FURNISHED OR unfurnished) on the Hudson, 12 miles from the city, containing three acres, with handsome buildings, plenty of fruit and shade trees. It is a very pretty place, in good order, with modern improvements, and a desirable residence both for Summer and Winter. No river view. Photographs and maps with C. HOWDEN SMITH, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, ABOUT 12 acres, handsomely situated on the river, commanding one of the finest views between New-York and Albany; is capable of indefinite improvement, or would make a handsome place with moderate expense; it would accommodate four parties wishing to build together, there being four handsome sites for buildings. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

CORNER HOUSE, WITH STABLE, FOR SALE.—The first-class house No. 2 2d-place, corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn, 34 feet 8 inches wide, three stories and basement, built by day's work; is in splendid order; has all the improvements; lot 34 feet 8 inches by 83½ feet; also for sale, the extra-wide three-story house No. 20 2d-place. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., N. Y.

$26,000.—FIRST-CLASS, NEARLY new, four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 21x55, near 5th-av. and 34th-st.; immediate possession; a bargain. Others, furnished and unfurnished, desirably located, $16,000 to $100,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A house and lot, very desirably situated on the Heights, within five minutes' walk from either the Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. The house is in fine order, and possession can be had immediately. Address Box No. 138 Post-office, New-York.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The three-story, high stoop house No. 36 Livingston-st., with the vacant lot adjacent, comprising a front of 53 feet by about 100 feet deep; the house is well-built and in good order; possession immediately. Apply to JOSEPH RIPLEY & SONS, No. 68 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FARM OF 342 acres; good new house; good orchard; good well and springs; 50 acres of the land cleared, the rest in heavy timber. It is splendidly situated in Pennsylvania, five miles from the railroad and eight miles from a newly struck oil well. Address F. C., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY STONE FRONT house, on President-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., in elegant order, and will suit any gentleman that wants a first-rate residence; possession on Nov. 1. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 or 255 Court-st., near Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON 36TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., ONE of the best and most complete houses in the city, 25x 60 feet; lot 25x100 feet; in perfect order throughout, with every modern convenience; for sale with the elegant furniture; price $60,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN-stone front house and lot on West 34th-st., with furniture, which is mostly new; possession can be had this Fall. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house and lot on West 23d-st., with most of the furniture; the house has lately been put in thorough repair; possession this Fall. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD farm well located, six improved building lots, desirable situated on Hudson-st., Brooklyn; also, other lots for a house, same city. Apply to WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 152 Broadway.

STABLE FOR SALE IN 18TH-ST., NEAR 8th-av.; 22x37 feet; five stalls, above ground; all furnished in the most perfect manner; possession immediate. Apply to PRINCIPAL, at No. 54 William-st., Room No. 19, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—ON TWELFTH-ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs., a first-class four-story brown-stone English basement house, in first-rate order; possession May 1; price $14,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Wilson-st., Brooklyn, E. D., one of the best locations in the Nineteenth Ward; all the modern improvements; possession Nov. 1. Inquire at No. 325 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COTTAGE house, with 13 city lots, convenient of access by car and omnibus. Price $2,000. Also, one for $3,000. Also, a three-story high stoop house on 23d-st. Price, $22,500. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292½ 4th-av.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 14TH-ST., AN elegant house, 30 feet wide, with stable; price $100,000; or to rent furnished without stable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE DWELLING, WITH four or more acres of ground, on Broadway, South Yonkers; plenty of fruit and fine water; location healthy. Apply to ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, No. 32 Water-st.

FOR SALE—ON 22D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., a first-class four-story, brown-stone house, in fine order. Immediate possession. Price, with furniture, $40,000; without furniture, $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement brown-stone front house No. 40 East 31st-st., near Madison-av., 20x60 by about 100 feet lot. Apply to E. S. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE.—THOSE TWO BRICK STABLES on 43th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., with apartments for coachman; size of stables, 23x80 each. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 44 West 14th-st., near 5th av. Apply on the premises, from 12 to 2 P. M.

TO LET.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BUILDING, COVERing nine lots of ground, with a front on three streets, and a railroad running from the dock to and through it, admirably suited for storage or manufacturing purposes. Call on C. KELSEY, Union Stores, or No. 19 Strong-place, South Brooklyn. Also, a small one-story and basement building, with two lots.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON THIRTY-fifth-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Furnished house on 46th-st., near Broadway.
Furnished house on 50th-st., near 4th-av.
For particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—TO LAWYERS—ONE LARGE ROOM, at No. 220 Broadway, front, with privilege of reception room; also desk-room in another office in same suite, at very low rates; rooms newly carpeted and furnished in May last. Address or apply at Room 15, No. 11 Wall-st.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, that handsome English basement house No. 209½ 5th-st., near corner of 2d-av.; rent $800 per annum. Apply to JNO. C. CONNOR, No. 62 St. Mark's-place.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON 57TH-AV.; on Lexington-av.; on 58th-st.; on Henry-st., Brooklyn. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

63 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET—To let, the second floor, neatly furnished, to a gentleman and wife, with private table; or to a party of single gentlemen, with partial board; references exchanged.

TO RENT IN ORANGE, N. J.—HARRISON-st., near depot, a furnished cottage, for six months from Nov. 1. Terms $60 per month. Inquire of H. W. PALMER, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

NEATLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT from Oct. 22 to May 1, or longer if desired. Apply at No. 35 7th-av., corner 42d-st., on Monday, Oct. 9.

HOUSE TO LEASE—EXCEPT DOCTOR'S OFfice, to a strictly private family; size 28x70; price $225 a month; No. 15 West 26th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—ON 5TH-av.; possession given immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., for three days.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR UNFURNISHED rooms, suitable for housekeeping for a family of three adults, in a house containing modern improvements, situated below 34th-st., and between 1st and 8th avs.; best of reference given. Address, with full particulars, F. P., Station D, Bible House.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED BEtween 14th and 34th sts. and 6th and 6th avs., suitable for a Double. Address JOHN M. FARRAN, Union-place Hotel.

WANTED—A STORE SUITABLE FOR THE wholesale drug business, or would buy out an established stand. Address G. A. M. & CO., No. 17 Dey-st.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE OR part of a house located between Pine and 34th sts. Address, stating rent, &c., W. A. R., Box 134 *Times* Office.

A SMALL CHURCH OR CHAPEL, TO seat about 200 persons, wanted to hire or purchase for cash. Address Box No. 1,281 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 309 Washington-st., near Reade.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 25.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 1.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 8.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	300-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	300-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	300-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

LAFAYETTE	A. BOCANDE	FRIDAY, Oct. 13
EUROPE	A. DUCHESNE	FRIDAY, Nov. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,400	.....
SCOTLAND	3,400	Trapp.
ERIN	3,400	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Hall.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Oct. 14
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 21
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 28
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD steamship ALEPPO, Capt. MACAULEY, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 11th October. Cabin passage, $80, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
. CUENARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 4
ETNA	SATURDAY	Oct. 7
CITY OF LIMERICK	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 11
EDINBURG	SATURDAY	Oct. 14

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	165	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Southampton, as follows:

ARAGO	HENRY A. GAEDEN	Nov. 25, 1865.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	Dec. 23, 1865.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GAEDEN	Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GOSDEN	March 17, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	April 14, 1866.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin.....$132 50 | Second cabin.....$80 00
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
For particulars apply to
IAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 88 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDON—THE SPLENDID BRITish iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, Capt. E. DIXON, will sail as above, from Pier No. 3 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 12. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave Oct. 19.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
NOTICE.—Change of sailing date. Hereafter the American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 8th and 23d of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First-class,	Second-class,	Third-class,
$350.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch a first-class steamship
ON THE 25TH OF OCTOBER, AT NOON,
from Pier No. 29 North River, at the above low prices.
For passage, apply at the office of the company, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, via Isthmus of Panama.
LOWER PASSAGE RATES, COMMENCING JULY 1, 1865.
The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company will dispatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 2	NEW-YORK	TINKLEPAUGH.
	(Connecting at Panama with COLORADO.)	
Oct. 16	OCEAN QUEEN	SLOCUM.
	(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)	

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Captain KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—COMMERCIAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
FAIRBANKS.....ALEX. HUNTER, Commander.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE..JAS. S. ROBBINS, Commander.
The splendid A 1 steamship FAIRBANKS is now receiving freight at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st., and will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 5, at 4 o'clock P. M. Superior accommodations for passengers. Goods forwarded to Fayetteville and all interior places by BRADLEY & WOEHLER, Agents at Wilmington.
For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st., or to JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.
The elegant and fast steamship TWILIGHT is now receiving freight at Pier No. 37 North River, and will leave as above on SATURDAY, Oct. 14, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Agents at Wilmington, HARRIS & HOWELL.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE,
THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting with all steamboats and railroads for the interior.
The new and elegant steamship HUNTER, M. L. ROGERS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 11 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 12, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
LEWIS J. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The first-class steamship
COMMANDER,
Capt. TERRY,
will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, East River, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA, E. HOWES, Commander, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, and the EVENING STAR, L. C. WIMPENNY, Commander, SATURDAY, Oct. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 45 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 19 Barclay-st.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE—SEMI-WEEKLY,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
Connecting with railroads through
GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.
The first-class United States Mail steamships
CONSTITUTION.....GREENMAN, Commander
NEVADA.....CARPENTER, Commander
IDAHO.....CRAM, Commander
AMERICA.....LINDT, Commander
THE
CONSTITUTION
Will leave Pier No. 45 North River, three Piers above Canal-st., WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. The NEVADA will follow SATURDAY, Oct. 14.
For freight or passage apply to
WAKEMAN, COOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & Co., agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-WEEKLY,
connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
The new and elegant steamships
ARIADNE, Capt. CRABY;
RALEIGH, Capt. WALKER;
VARUNA, Capt. WHITEHURST;
NIGHTINGALE, Capt. BREAKER,
will leave Pier No. 37 North River every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. These steamers are unrivaled for speed and passenger accommodations.
The steamship VARUNA leaves WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11. For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agent at Savannah, JNO. R. WILDER, who will forward all goods intended for the interior.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Regular United States Mail Line of
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
QUAKER CITY.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board. For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.
The new and fast steamship
ANDALUSIA,
IRA BEARDSLEY, Commander,
will be dispatched on Wednesday, Oct. 11, and will be followed by the favorite steamship
ALHAMBRA,
R. B. BENSON, Commander,
on Saturday, Oct. 14.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR LINE.
The elegant and favorite steamships
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN,
EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. WINCHESTER,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship EMILY B. SOUDER leaves THURSDAY, Oct. 12.
For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Agents at Charleston, WILLIS & CHISOLM.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW and staunch side-wheel steamship CITY OF PROVIDENCE, 900 tons burden, DAVID P. DAVIS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 16 East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4½ o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY & NEPHEW, Agents, No. 62 South-st.

SHIPS' BOATS.—TWELVE SECOND-HAND government boats, from 20 to 36 feet long, for sale at half price, $3 per foot. Apply at the boat-building shop of STEPHEN ROBERTS, foot of 114th-st., Harlem River, and see the boats. All kinds of new boats on hand.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec and all points North and West via Hudson River. Low boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier at foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, byrail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Saugerties, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

PEOPLE'S OPPOSITION LINE OF STEAMERS FOR BOSTON—Fare $3; to Providence and Newport, $2. From Allyn's Point, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1865.
Proposals are invited by the undersigned for the delivery of good, merchantable TIMOTHY HAY, on board of vessels at such wharf in New-York harbor as may be designated.
The hay and straw must be securely baled, and weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton exclusive of wood.
Proposals must state plainly the quantity, price, and time of delivery.
The hay and straw will be inspected by a government inspector, and weighed before being shipped.
Proposals will also be received to deliver HAY and STRAW at Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., and Hilton Head, S. C., subject to the above requirements.
Bids will be accepted from time to time to meet the requirements of the government.
Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as funds for the purpose shall be received.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 13 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 6, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 12th inst., for delivery at military posts and hospitals of the several quantities of coal and wood named respectively: At David's Island, 1,200 tons coal; Hart Island, 1,200 tons coal and 100 cords wood; Fort Schuyler, 800 tons coal and 100 cords wood; Fort Columbus, 1,000 tons coal; Fort Wood, 150 tons coal and 50 cords wood; Fort Lafayette, 100 tons coal; Fort Richmond, 400 tons coal and 200 cords wood; Fort at Sandy Hook, 300 tons coal and 275 cords wood.
The coal is to be of best quality of Anthracite, and of egg and stove sizes; and to be delivered in the yards at the several posts, except at David's Island, Hart Island, Fort Schuyler and Sandy Hook, where it is to be delivered on the dock. The contractor can, however, avail himself of the privilege of having the coal hoisted and hauled by government teams at the several posts, at the current rate of unloading per ton.
Merchantable hard wood is the standard; the cord is one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet.
The bidders will be required to accompany their proposals with guarantees, signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted, they will within two days thereafter execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) to deliver the coal, and three thousand dollars ($3,000) to deliver the wood, as they may bid therefor, in conformity with the terms of the advertisement. Payment to be made in such funds as the government may provide, upon the acknowledgment of the proper receipting officer of the post. All the coal and wood contracted for to be delivered between the date of the signing of the contract and the 15th of November, 1865. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all the bids, if deemed advisable.
Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," ("or Wood,") and addressed to the undersigned. For further particulars, inquire at this office.
By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster U. S. A.
R. C. MORGAN, Captain and A. Q. M.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 278 GRAND-ST., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, are inserting FULL or PARTIAL SETS of their IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

DR. WAIT, SR., NO. 263 FOURTH-AV., corner 21st-st., extracts teeth under the nitrous gas, at 50 cents each. Teeth plugged and inserted in the best manner on moderate terms. References: Dr. Ferris, Chancellor of the University; Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Baldwin and Halleck. A student wanted.

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—Teeth extracted without pain, or no charge. Beautiful teeth inserted at $1 each. All operations skilfully performed and warranted. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., two blocks from Broadway.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION IS WANTED RESPECTING Mr. CHARLES H. THIOT, who was a member of the First Georgia Regiment, Mercer's old brigade, Cheatham's corps. He was last reported at Raleigh, N. C., where he was left on account of blistered feet, on the march of Johnston's army, on its retreat from Sherman, in April. It is supposed that he was taken as a prisoner from Raleigh to Newport News, or to some other point. It would be a great relief to his friends if some word could be sent respecting him to WYLLY WOODBRIDGE, Esq., Collector of the Port, Savannah, Geo.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
REPERTOIRE OF THE PRESENT WEEK:
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 9—IL TROVATORE.
CAROZZI-ZUCCHI, L. DE ROSSI,
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, BARILI,
TUESDAY, OCT. 10—I PURITANI.
KELLOGG, IRFRE, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI.
WEDNESDAY—By general request—ERNANI.
THURSDAY—Opera in Brooklyn—POLIUTO.
FRIDAY, OCT. 13—MARTHA.
SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE—IONE.

NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that the Operas of
ERNANI AND IONE
will positively be given for the last time for several months, as they have to be withdrawn in order to make room for other novelties now in active rehearsal.
In active preparation,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
(The Cobbler and the Fairy.)

444. AMERICAN THEATRE.
BROADWAY.
Manager and Proprietor.....R. W. BUTLER
MORE ATTRACTIONS THAN EVER THIS WEEK.
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS
OF
THE FAMOUS TROUPE,
who appear nightly,
IN A BRILLIANT BILL OF NOVELTIES,
with a constant change of programme.
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
MATINEE ON EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager.....G. L. FOX.
NEW HISTORICAL SENSATION DRAMA.
THE THREE RED MEN.
Comic Pantomime,
THE GOLDEN AX.
THE EXILE'S DAUGHTER.
Full Dramatic and Pantomime Company.

GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Held daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the
ARMORY ON 14TH-ST., near 6th-av., N. Y.
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF INVENTIONS,
MACHINERY IN MOTION,
MANUFACTURES,
PAINTINGS, FRUITS, FLOWERS, &c.
Dodworth's 22d regiment band engaged.

C. W. WIESE, TEACHER OF MUSIC, has returned to the city and will resume his lessons on piano, etc. For particulars, apply at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

DURYEE ZOUAVES.
The officers and men of the Fifth New-York Volunteers, Fifth New-York Veteran Volunteers, and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York Volunteers, Second Battery, Duryee Zouaves, are requested to attend a meeting to be

HANDEL COSSHAM'S LECTURE.

Sources of National Greatness and Causes of National Decay.

The Material and Moral Causes of National Greatness.

A Few Words About the Negro—What Shall be Done with Him?

Last evening Mr. HANDEL COSSMAN, one of the English capitalists who have recently made a tour through the Western States, addressed an audience at Cooper Institute, by invitation of the Union League Club. It would seem proper, and quite the correct thing, for gentlemen, after inviting a person of Mr. COSSHAM'S distinction to express his views before them, to attend his lecture, but we failed to notice a baker's dozen of the Leaguers in the select audience of fifty who listened to the eloquent and interesting address of our English visitor.

Mr. PETER COOPER met the party at the door of the committee-room, and, accompanied by Mr. BLUNT, escorted him to the platform. Their entrance was greeted with hearty applause, after which Mr. COOPER expressed his regret that so few persons had assembled to listen to the voice of one who had been the nation's friend and the country's defender in its hour of peril and gloom, and who now, after personal inspection, was going home filled with wonder at the extent of its territory and the boundless resources of her material and moral wealth.

Mr. COSSHAM then said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Personally I don't feel at all annoyed or slighted by the smallness of the audience. Indeed, I feel that a small audience has its rights as well as a larger one, and I have no right to expect that the mere announcement of my name would be sufficient to draw even as many as I see before me. The topic on which I propose to address you to-night is the Sources of our National Greatness and Prosperity and the Causes of National Decay. And first I will say a few words upon the established fact of greatness. The national love of country and home is one of the most universal sentiments. I am anxious to cultivate this love in your minds as in my own. I am proud of being an Englishman, as I trust you are of being Americans. Jacob, you remember, wanted to be buried at his old home. The increase of the population in England and America is of itself an evidence of our national greatness, and this, too, is evidence of the wealth of the country, for every man makes something. Our language, too, is now spoken by 75,000,000 of people, and 200 years ago only 5,000,000 spoke it, and where our language goes our ideas go. I believe the time is coming when we shall have a universal language all over the world, and what better can we have than the glorious old Saxon tongue we speak? Then the extent of our territory is another proof of our national greatness. Now, I don't think either you or we obtained it honestly, that is, all of it, but still we have it. The development of our railways is another evidence of national greatness. This has cost $5,000,000,000, and a nation that can spare out of the ordinary requirements of life this enormous sum, must be a great nation. Railways, not soldiers, will win the great battle of life at last. The progress of trade, too, is a proof of national greatness. Last year we made 4,000,000 of tons of iron, one-half of all that is used in the world. I don't hesitate to say there isn't another fact in the world equivalent to that. The year before your great rebellion broke out, a rebellion which I am happy to say has crushed out its internal spirit of slavery, we used an enormous quantity of cotton, a quantity which of itself is an evidence of our greatness. The social progress of the past few years is another significant fact. Our postal system is one of the illustrations of progress—with our penny system we pay our government £1,000,000 profit each year. It is a beautiful illustration of our social progress, and was originated by ROWLAND HILL. He was staying at a hotel one day, when a letter was brought to a servant girl who couldn't pay the postage. He offered a sailing to pay the postage, but the girl declined to take it. He was so struck by this that he followed the girl and asked her why she refused the shilling. "Why, Sir," said she, "there's nothing in the paper but gossip. I can't afford to pay the postage on the Latter, and so we arranged that mother should send an envelope every week when she's able. So when the envelope comes I know she's well, and when it don't, I know she's unable to write. So I don't need a letter." The thought struck him, can't something be done which will enable a servant girl to correspond with her mother. I refer again to the progress of education. Your statistics probably compare favorably with ours. You have one in six at school, and this is a glorious fact, for you have got it without government compulsory interference, so have we, and no other country has. There are two causes of this greatness. They are material and moral. First, our mixed population is of material advantage. What a wondrous compound the English blood is? There is the Celtic blood full of wit and humor, as in Ireland and Wales. Wit flows from an Irishman's mouth as dumplings do from a bag. It is ever difficult for an Irishman to be witty. As an illustration of this I will tell an anecdote. When I was traveling in Ireland a few months ago I had occasion to hire a horse, and calling a man I asked him if he had one to let. He said he had, and that it was a fine poetical horse, too. Without stopping to inquire the meaning of this singular description, I mounted the animal and rode off. I soon found I could make no headway, and having missed an engagement, returned somewhat out of humor. "Pat," said I, "Why did you call this rascally beast a poetical horse?" "Shure, sir," said he, "Because he'd go better in imagination than in reality." Now, this is genuine wit, and he was boiling over with it all the time, as are all his countrymen. This Celtic blood was one of the substrata. Then came the Saxon blood. The Saxons always want liberty and plenty of elbow-room. Never mind how they came there, they are there; wherever a Saxon puts his foot, he puts it there for life. A few hundred years ago, you came here, you spread your flag over this broad continent and called it your own. The Indian disappeared but the Saxon remained, as was his nature. Then there is the Roman; they taught us to build, to make roads, and agriculture, and I believe Roman conquest in Europe did us a great deal of good. Then come the Dane. The dash of Danish blood has given us our splendid seamen, and where can better Jack tars be found than in England and America? I am fond of Danish blood. Then we needed a little bit of polish for we were rough, and the Normans came over and what little politeness we have, we owe to them. Of all the lodge podges in the world, the population of America is the best illustration.

The next material cause is

THE VARIABLE CLIMATE.

No nation can be great without a variable, changeable climate. There is no people in the world that talks so much about the weather as we. You go to the South, its like our Summer; go to the North, its like our North, and we are fitter to become the missionaries and merchants of the world. We should live more according to climate. None of us do. Had I lived here as you do, I should have been very ill. You can't use liquor, meat or butter in a hot country. The average of life is thirty-four years. The Quakers live fifty-four years. What right has a Quaker to live twenty years longer than I? Life has never been shortened by Providence less than 120 years. Moses does not say the days of all men are threescore and ten, but only the Jews in the wilderness. It's a man's duty to live right, and there isn't a boy but ought to be taught the great physical laws that govern these matters. To grow an oak, you want all the winds of Heaven, and an oak man must have all the climates of the world.

SOIL AND GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION

are another source of greatness. The fact that England is an island has been of great service to us. Industry has been necessary or else we could not exist, and industry always brings wealth. Spain to-night is down because she is a peninsula. Thank God there's 30 miles of water around our coast. You are 3000 miles away from European politics, the dirtiest pool that can be found. Commerce with all countries but political alliances with none should be the motto of this great country, and I trust we will soon come to the same conclusion.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES

of the country tend to make the country great. If one is engaged in any calling which helps and blesses his country he can ask God's blessing upon it, not, however, otherwise. Little as our island is, you can find there the type of the geology of the globe. What we have in miniature you have in greatest extent. You have nine-tenths of all the minerals in the world. Russia has one-seventh of the globe, but has no minerals. Here you have them on a vast scale—on a scale such as the world never saw. You have 30,000 miles of coal-field more than the whole of our island. We have enough to last for one thousand years, and yet bring up 1,300,000 tons a week. What must be your future? If you have internal peace and work together the future of the country is beyond all human calculation.

AN INDUSTRIOUS PEOPLE

must be had or you won't be great. Look at Turkey—there are many people, but they are poverty-stricken and worthless. What can you expect of a people who sit on their haunches five-sevenths of the time and smoke? We have turned out many great men—look at GEORGE STEPHENSON, for instance, what a man he was, and how grandly he lived and moved among his people; what trouble he had to secure the right to lay his first railway. He was a fine type of an Englishman. The proudest day of his life was when he first rode his engine over the completed road. Look at BURNETT; he was the man who struck the word impossible from his book. The more men of this kind, the better. Look at your own nation. Why, the misfortunes and failures of the first two years of your war would have destroyed any other nation in the world. And, I believe, they were your salvation, for I fear you were not prepared to act the Christian and manly part to the poor blacks. God saw the wrong and desired to correct it. He determined that you should, and if gentle correction could not make you do what was humane and just he found heavier blows and greater sufferings for you to bear. Yes, my friends, there was a Providence in your failures then, as there is a Providence in your successes now, and as a true friend of American liberty and American greatness I rejoice, and thank God for it.

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE

is another material source. We are called by NAPOLEON a nation of shop-keepers. Well, I'd rather be that than a nation of soldiers. I'd rather have my throne built upon the hearts of thirty millions of people than on all the bayonets in the world. We sell everything, from bobkins to Bibles, and make something out of it, too. The man who sells for less than he gave is either a knave or a fool. Every man should act so as to give dignity to commerce, doing by everybody as he would be done by.

THE MORAL SOURCES

are of great importance. To the Bible and Christianity we owe very much; they have molded the character of our people and made us what we are. When the Pilgrim Fathers put their feet on Plymouth Rock they brought the Bible with them, and to this fact you owe, oh how much, it would be hard indeed to tell. I don't know who first brought Christianity to my little island, whether it was St. Paul or one of his immediate followers I don't know, but if I did, when I first returned to my home I would go to the spot and kiss the footprint, so great is my idea of the good he did. Our love of liberty came from the Bible. We have learned from it that we are sons of God, that every man is a brother, and you can't rob four millions of black faces of rights and have God smile. And you must go further yet. All men are equal, and you bear it gloriously on your flag. If you are prepared to put the suffrage in the hands of those who pulled down the flag, and yet keep it away from those who fought for it, why then God help you.

THE FREEDOM OF WORSHIP

is another great source. In my country, unfortunately, we have a State church. Religion should be left by itself, free and untrammeled. It, too, comes from the Bible; so does the education of the young. It's one of the glories of your country. A provision for the poor is another exponent of your greatness, and it, too, is an out-growth of Christian character and feeling. The development of art, and science, and literature is another out-growth of the Bible. It is not opposed to the teachings of art or any science.

THE CAUSES OF NATIONAL DECAY

are numerous, and have always existed. I want England and America to avoid them. The love of war is prominent among them. The nation that takes up the sword shall perish by the sword. I never knew of but one war that could be defended, and that was yours. Every government should be provided with power to defend itself, and you were bound by right to put down the rebellion. But the love of war is a sure and certain cause of a nation's decline. Having accomplished your end, your officers and men are going back to the ranks of civil life. It is one of the proofs of the greatness of your Generals. Let us all set our faces dead against war and conquest for itself.

EVERY SIN

is a source of delay. We have evils eating at the very heart of the country. The majority of our Parliament are elected by 200,000 out of a population of 30,000,000. It's like building a pyramid with the apex down, your war was of the people, and therefore you don't grumble at your taxes. I never saw such a spectacle, and that man who dares speak of repudiation is one of the greatest enemies of the country. The South will want either to

REPUDIATE YOUR DEBT

or tack her's at the end of it. Dont do either. Hasn't your slavery been a source of trouble to you? What is got by wrong means is never well spent. Nothing good ever came from slavery. It has cost you ten times more than it would to have bought every slave and set him free. Everything that's wrong should be put right, for every evil is a source of weakness and decay. There is a peace that doesn't bring prosperity, and in the rocking of your nation great thoughts are brought to the surface, which, if acted upon, will give cause for everlasting gratitude. I have taken a great interest in your

TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

I have often thought it to be my duty to be totally abstinent, and although I don't believe in the necessity of my total abstinence, for the good of my brethren I cheerfully abstain. Internal dissension is another source of national decay. If you don't weed out the cause of your late war, you'll have another one. Don't leave the sting behind. You must make these men free. You must give them the suffrage—an educational one if you prefer, but if that, make it applicable to a white face as well as a black one. I don't propose to interfere with your affairs, and I dare say you think that an Englishman has no business to speak of these things at all. But, my friends, I, who rejoice at your greatness and glory, sorrow and grieve over your mistakes and follies. I love you and your nation, great and good and powerful as she is, and I trust in God her future will be as wondrous in its progress as are its possibilities.

NATIONAL PRIDE

is another source of national decay. With nations, as with people, pride goes before a fall, and I daresay you will agree with me that both nations have too much of it. You have talked about whipping all creation, and we have done the same, and its all folly. There is too much of this sort of thing here. You learned it doubtless from us, and we feel toward you very much as a father does toward a boy of fifteen, who is determined to argue every point with him, even to the right of his authority. But I am most happy to say that I believe it will be easy and natural for us all to avail ourselves of the prodigious resources of greatness and prosperity which surround us, and to avoid the causes of decay which threaten us, and by so doing, with God's help, to pass on from prosperity to prosperity until our national greatness and power shall be limited only by the confines of the globe itself.

Mr. COSSHAM was frequently interrupted by applause, and his address met with the marked approval and intelligent approbation of the entire audience.

On motion of Mr. PETER COOPER, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. COSSHAM, to which he briefly responded, and the meeting adjourned.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE MACHINE.

The Lion Park Murder—A Trojan on a Bender—Tribulations of a Boarding-House Keeper—Costly Cigar—The Walker Subscriptions, &c.

POLICE TRIALS—BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON, BERGEN AND M'MURRAY.

In addition to the trials which were reported in Friday morning's TIMES, we have the following:

THE LION PARK MURDER.

Senator THOMAS C. FIELDS and others from Carmansville appeared to learn what further developments there were in relation to the murder of JAMES CLAFFY, at the Lion Park Brewery. Only two witnesses were examined, and they, corroborating the testimony of others who had previously made deposition before the commissioners, said that the picnic party which had visited Lion Park had gone and only two policemen and the employes of the place had been left to guard the bar-room and grounds. A gang of inebriated youths from Bloomingdale tarried until evening, and then became turbulent in the bar-room and were ordered out by the landlord, who wished to close his house. The two officers, in obedience to the landlord's orders, put them out and locked the doors. The gang then burst in the doors, entered the bar-room, created a riot, were attacked by the employes of the place, and in the encounter which ensued, JAMES CLAFFY received a mortal stab. It appearing that the officers' behavior was unexceptionable, the complaint was dismissed, and the

COMPLAINT OF A BIBULOUS TROJAN

against an officer who had aided him in getting aboard a train, was taken up. The complainant alleged that the officer, in putting the Trojan into a car, had robbed him of a wallet containing $67 70. The officer pleaded not guilty, and introduced MICHAEL RYAN, of No. 346 Bowery, to show that before the time when the Trojan encountered the officer, he had either been robbed or had lost or spent every dollar, and the witness and Mr. ACTON indulged in a laconic dialogue, thus:

President ACTON—So you got this festive Trojan jolly and stupid on the three dollars which he had when he entered your gin-mill, and then you turned him out?

Mr. RYAN (perplexed)—No, Sir.

President ACTON—So then you got him good and drunk on three dollars?

Mr. RYAN (amazed)—No, Sir; there was another man with him.

President ACTON—Well, you got them both as drunk as three dollars would make them?

Mr. RYAN (dumbfoundered)—No, Sir, I had nothing to do with it.

President ACTON—You got the three dollars, and as he hadn't any more money, you had nothing more to do with him. (To the Trojan.) Sir, when you want to get drunk, stay in Troy; get drunk in Troy; don't come here on a spree. Lose your money, or spend it in gin, or something worse, and then undertake to accuse our officers of theft!

OFFICERS IN A BOARDING-HOUSE.

Mrs. MARIA FOOTE, of No. 50 West Sixteenth-street, appeared against Patrolmen JOHN T. SHAW and NATHANIEL SKINNER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, complaining that they had not restrained one BURNHAM, one OLMSTEAD and Mrs. MARIA LOOMIS from removing her effects from her house. Mrs. LOOMIS, who owned the furniture in the house, had sub-let the house and fittings to Mrs. FOOTE, and the latter had undertaken to keep a more or less fashionable boarding-house, but seems to have been not altogether successful, and Mrs. LOOMIS had taken advantage of Mrs. FOOTE'S absence at market, on the morning of the 6th ult., introduced BURNHAM and OLMSTEAD and four laborers, and commenced moving; so that on Mrs. FOOTE'S return with her marketing, she found her house turned topsy-turvy. She summoned the officers and begged them to take OLMSTEAD into custody for "stealing her private papers and jewelry from a bureau drawer," but they declined to make the arrest, saying that it was a case requiring a civil process. BURNHAM and OLMSTEAD and BURNHAM, and drank her brandy on the invitation of those worthies. Both officers made oath that they drank nothing but water in the house, and Officer SKINNER, who admitted that he might have remained off post in the house nearly half an hour, was informed that possibly a fine might be recorded against him. These officers thought that they were doing their duty, but Mr. SKINNER may inadvertently have gone astray in not departing as soon as he had ascertained that there was no probability of a breach of the peace.

A THREE-DOLLAR CIGAR.

Roundsman LUNDY accused Patrolman MONTGOMERY of entering a liquor store while in uniform and on duty, and there smoking a cigar. The officer frankly confessed that he had smoked a cigar, but stoutly asserted that he did not on that occasion enter a liquor store; whereat President ACTON suggested that he would find that the most expensive cigar he had ever smoked, meaning, perhaps, that the Board of Commissioners might fine him one day.

&c.

Mr. MICHAEL REYNOLDS, of No. 376 Madison street, made formal affidavit against Patrolman DAN'L ACKER of the Thirteenth precinct, reciting that on the 13th ultimo he was assaulted at the foot of Broome street, and that he requested Policeman ACKER to arrest the assailant, but that the officer declined to comply. He appeared before the Board and candidly admitted that, on mature reflection, he believed Policeman ACKER to have been right. He therefore withdrew the charge. ....Capt. JOHN JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, asked that Patrolman PATRICK SHORT be reprimanded for interceding for a prisoner that had been taken by two officers of the Tenth, the prisoner being one of SHORT'S friends. That friendship will cost the officer, perhaps, a day.

Fund for the Relief of the Murdered Policeman Thomas Walker.

Among the subscriptions which Commissioner MCMURRAY, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police, received last week, to be added to the fund for the wife and child of the murdered policeman, THOMAS WALKER, was one of $25 from Hon. EDWIN D. MORGAN.

Movements of the Police.

The list of transfers and appointments in the Police Department for the week ending yesterday is as follows:

TRANSFERS.

Roundsman Patrick J. Holden, from the Thirteenth Precinct to the Eleventh.

Patrolman Jeremiah O'Brien, from the Third to the Fifth.

Patrolman George C. Robertson, from the Sixteenth to the Twentieth.

Patrolman David Stevens, from the Forty-second to the Twentieth.

APPOINTMENTS.

James Fitzsimmons, to the Sixth Precinct.
William A. Martinot, Niel Dulley and Geo. N. Wood, to the Fourteenth.
William Darke, to the Sixteenth.
Geo. J. Carroll, to the Eighteenth.
Albert A. Sharp, to the Twentieth.
George S. Hamilton, to the Twenty-first,
Michael McMahon, to the Thirtieth.
David C. Carver, to the Forty-second.
Andrew J. Reilly and Daniel S. Willmarths, to the Forty-fourth.
Henry W. Higgins, to the Forty-fifth.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

FREAKS OF A LUNATIC.

The proprietors of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, sent to court a young man of about 30 years, whose fine address won the court and all the spectators. The prisoner, whose actual name is D. STELLIFER MOULTON, rejoices in the pseudonym of "STELLIFER, the King, Reigning Prince of the House of David, and Guardian of American Destiny." He bears an autograph letter from Messrs. WORTHINGTON, FLANDERS & Co., of the Boston *Traveler*, indorsing him as their regular New-York correspondent, and among his papers are copies of correspondence between himself and many gentlemen of eminence in social, financial and political circles. The most interesting of these is a paper which Mr. MOULTON received from Messrs. HUTCHINS & WILLIAMS, inasmuch as it shows why he was sent to court by the proprietors of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and is couched in the following terms:

Mr. MOULTON to A. HUTCHINS & B. WILLIAMS, Dr.
For board 4¼ weeks.....$31
For bill previous, unpaid.....96
Total.....$127

Other papers in the young man's possession show that he had boarded at the Tremont, Revere and Winthrop, in Boston, and the Astor, Prescott, and other hotels here, and had promised to pay whenever he could collect a trifling claim of three millions or so which he held against the government; but that the landlords, having been pressed for ready money, had declined to accept any share of that claim as collateral security. From a mass of the young man's correspondence, we select the following copies of his own letters, showing the condition of his mind:

NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1865.

To His Excellency, Montholon, Minister of the Emperor of France:

SIR: Wherefore do you care so little for your Emperor? Be pleased, your Excellency, to come now to New York, that I may speak to you concerning your Emperor's affairs with me; for the welfare of nations will oblige me presently to introduce my sword in Europe; and I wish to show you, in the Emperor's stead, why it is good that the Emperor of France should send to me his special ambassador and minister. Further, also, I am told that the power of your Emperor is robbing and destroying the people of my guardianship in Mexico, and the sword of STELLIFER wishes to give counsel concerning this matter.

I have the honor to be your very humble servant,
STELLIFER, THE KING,
Reigning Prince of the House of David, and Guardian of American Destinies.

A like letter, addressed to Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, Minister of Great Britain, asks why the British Government is disquieting STELLIFER'S liege subjects in the Canadas, and another letter, addressed to the Minister of the King of Italy, propounds queries concerning the Church and Papal States. These letters are marked "copy," and "sent in duplicate." STELLIFER appears to have been nomadic in religious matters, and whenever he has attended any of our churches he has sent a note to the officiating clergyman, thus:

"STELLIFER, the King, has to-day visited this congregation. Peace and gladness to all the people, and joy be in all the mountain of Zion.

THE KING COMMANDS."

The foregoing was left at one of the synagogues in this city, as appears by the following letter:

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1865.

To His Honor the Mayor of New-York, to His Excellency the Governor of the State of New-York, to His Excellency the President of the United States:

SIR: The whole congregation of Israel is one, and the King is one; but the preachers are many, and their congregations many. Last Friday, the 22d instant, I visited the Synagogue in Nineteenth-street, and was sitting with the congregation; and at the time of the horn blowing the power was great upon me, so that I came down from the corner of the synagogue where they had given me a seat with the congregation, and I came and stood by the altar in the midst of the synagogue, and uncovered my head; and I commanded the horn-blowing to cease, and it was done. I spoke before the teachers and congregation present with words like these in the letter, when certain of the congregation seized me with violence and brought me out of the synagogue, for I would not stoutly resist them. Afterward I wrote the words, and sealed and directed the letter like to the letter inclosed, and brought the letter to the synagogue a little before mid-day, and it was given to some of the congregation, and I commanded them to bring it instantly to the Chief Teacher, that he might read it before the people. Sir, the affairs of my government are heavy, and I cease not to wonder that of the brethren there are none with me.

Your humble servant,
STELLIFER, THE KING,
Reigning Prince of the House of David, and Guardian of American Destinies.

STELLIFER, the King, appears to have pursued the Austrian Minister to Lake Mahopac, and there vouchsafed certain information. The Minister's reply is as follows:

The Austrian Minister is ready to receive *by writing* the communication alluded to in Mr. MOULTON'S letter of the 5th of August. Should the Austrian Minister find the said information is of a nature to necessitate a personal interview, he will apprise Mr. MOULTON of the same.

To whom the following was sent does not appear:

BALDWIN'S HOTEL, LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1865.

To the Government of the United States:

Please pay to myself, or to my order, $3,500,000, the same being the amount of allowances due me, according to petition to United States Congress for allowances, for the first and second quarters of the current fiscal year.

Your great servant, STELLIFER.

The King's missives do not appear to have been kindly received by the bankers. Hear AUGUST BELMONT:

"Mr. BELMONT herewith returns the papers sent him by Mr. STELLIFER, and he must request that gentleman not to trouble him any more with such matters, as he has no time to attend to them.

No. 80 Wall-street, 17th January, 1865."

The letter to which the foregoing is a reply, contains a modest petition for a loan of the trifle of $500,000, BELMONT to accept either STELLIFER'S order on the government or his own paper, as the house of BELMONT & Co. might elect. Other letters show that the King recently sent proposals to Messrs. RAYMOND, GREELEY and BENNETT, proposing to establish a new daily journal in this city, to be his special organ.

The parents of this unfortunate young man dwell in Centre Ossipee, N. H. Justice DODGE has committed him to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, to be sent to the lunatic asylum.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

EXAMINATION OF ALLEGED RECEIVERS.

Recently Messrs. BARTHOLIC & ISAACSON, of No. 60 Nassau-street, merchants, were arrested on accusation of receiving goods that are alleged to have been stolen by one of the late clerks of Mr. FREDERICK BOOSS, of No. 44 Maiden-lane. Mr. BOOSS testified, yesterday, that while JAMES WRIGHT was in his employ he frequently missed goods from his store, and that between October, 1864, and April, 1865, more than $10,000 worth of furs and silks were stolen therefrom; that some of these goods were found at the dwelling of BARTHOLIC, at No. 46 Henry-street, and others at No. 60 Nassau-street; that BARTHOLIC admitted that he had purchased $4,000 worth of these goods from WRIGHT, and paid only $1,500 therefor, and ISAACSON likewise admitted that the goods had been stolen, and that himself and BARTHOLIC had ripped the lining from many of the furs and shipped them to Saugerties and thence back to New-York, and sold them to various merchants. These confessions, the witness said, were made at the Seventeenth Precinct Police-station and counsel assert that they were extorted after three days' confinement in a solitary cell. Other witnesses were examined, and the hearing was adjourned.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

LARCENIES.

DAVID POWERS, a coal-passer, was arraigned, having been arrested by Officer COURAN, of the Fourth Precinct, for stealing a gold watch from JOHN SMITH, of No. 19 Howard-street. POWERS was committed for trial in default of $1,000....Officer MOORE, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested CHAS. WILLIAMS, a native of Finland, for stealing a gold watch from ANN FRAZIER, of No. 102 Oliver-street. The accused, who is a soldier, was committed for trial.

Arrivals in the City.

Major-Gen. H. S. Wright, U. S. A.; Major-Gen. N. B. Switzer, U. S. A.; Gen. Granger, U. S. A.; Col. R. M. Johnson, U. S. A.; Col. R. Montgomery, U. S. A.; Hon. J. W. Garnewell, Charleston, S. C.; Judge Paschal, Texas, and Rev. E. A. Hewitt, Troy, are stopping at the Metropolitan.

Col. Coyle, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. Townsend, Albany; Capt. Mimick, Pittsburgh, Penn., are at the St. Nicholas.

School Excursion.

The boys of the Grand-street Grammar School No. 8, accompanied by their teacher, Mr. G. B. HENDRICKSON, went on an excursion on Friday last, to Sing Sing, to visit the prison, taking the staunch little steamer *Norwalk*. They had a delightful sail on the Hudson, discussing all the principal places of literary and historical interest which they passed. The noble palisades, rearing their tall columnar forms like huge ramparts for miles along its western shore, furnished a peculiarly interesting topic for scientific instruction. These rocks, at all times picturesque and beautiful, are at this season of the year especially so; the mass of shrubbery which, in Summer, fringes many of them to their very crests with living green, is now fast assuming the gorgeous garniture of Autumn. Having been previously provided with a pass through the kindness of Judge JOHNSON, the courteous Superintendent of the prison, they experienced no delay in passing the guards. They were in time to see the convicts, over 800 in number, march in to dinner, some wearing the ball and chain, some the iron crown, and all in prison garb. They marched in regular order, their feet keeping time with a heavy tread, apparently as doleful as the hearts that beat above them. After dinner they visited the various workshops, and were greatly interested in several machines, one of which manufactures its own pegs, makes its own holes and "pegs a shoe in the twinkling of an eye." They also visited the chapel, hospital and library, where they were introduced to Rev. Mr. LUCKEY, the venerable and distinguished chaplain of the prison, who addressed some pertinent remarks to the boys. In the female prison they were shown the nursery, where were several bright and handsome infants born since the incarceration of their mothers.

The excursion party reached home about 6 P. M., after having spent a very pleasant day.

The Lincoln Home.

This institution, which is now in operation at No. 45 Grove-street, is doing a good work in caring for disabled soldiers and seamen, about sixty of whom are now under its charge. A donation of $500, recently received from the Union Women's Aid Society, Newport, R. I., is thus acknowledged by the manager of the Home:

LINCOLN HOME, No. 45 GROVE-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1865.

To the President of the Union Women's Aid Society of Newport, R. I.:

MADAM: A few days since, through the suggestion of Miss LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER, (whose devotion to the loyal soldier has been, since the inception of the war, beyond all praise,) we received your check for $500, to the Lincoln Home.

We thank you in the name of the inmates of this Institution for this munificent gift, and rejoice in the spirit that dictated it. We receive here only the absolutely destitute sailors and soldiers discharged from the United States service, who still require further medical or surgical treatment; and, when cured, try to provide them with employment, that their places may be filled by others who are needy. Government gives us no aid, and your gift was generous and timely, and your reward as certain as the truth of Him who said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of one of these ye have done it unto me."

May He who has given us peace bless the interests of your society. Rhode Island sent to the war not only her best sons, but her gifts for the needy from every State; a single regiment, the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, on one occasion gave us one thousand dollars for general distribution.

Permit me, Madam, to request you, as far as practicable, to give our personal thanks to each member of your association.

Very respectfully,
M. M. MARSH,
Superintendent of the Lincoln Home.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PICKPOCKETS IN THE BROADWAY STAGES.—Yesterday forenoon, Mrs. GRAHAM, of Eighteenth-street, descending from a Twenty-third-street stage in Broadway near Fourth-street, hailed Roundsman EDWARD R. DE LAMATER, of the Broadway police, and informed him that she had lost her wallet in that omnibus. Officer DE LAMATER bade her tarry near the corner while he overhauled the vehicle; he had, however, a spirited race with the stage, but captured it near Bleecker-street. Entering, he inquired whether any person had found a wallet. Nobody had. "Then," said he, "permit me to search this vehicle;" and the passengers having risen, he found a wallet under the feet of a gaudily-attired female. He returned to Mrs. GRAHAM and to his amazement learned that the wallet which he had recovered was not her property, and contained $20 more than hers, she having had only $30. A gas-bill in the wallet disclosed the owner's name, and he notified the lady yesterday afternoon; but under the Metropolitan Police rule the owner cannot get her property until it passes through the hands of the Police Property Clerk. That gentleman will restore it to her to-morrow morning. Officer DE LAMATER thinks that the female at whose feet he found the wallet had stolen two port-monnaies, and, on seeing him, dropped the one that he recovered, as a ruse to throw him of scent.

SUICIDE AT PORT RICHMOND.—Yesterday morning, the body of a young man, who, from appearances, had committed suicide, was found in a grove about four hundred yards in rear of Port Richmond, S. I. He was dressed in a dark surtout coat, had white corded Marseilles vest, pants, and darkish Alexander gloves, buttoned at the wrist. He lay upon his back, his left hand extended, his right hand resting on his breast; a single-barreled pistol, of oldish pattern very plain walnut stock, lay two feet from his right side. A pistol bullet had entered his left breast downward; his vest was buttoned over the wound. His eyes were large, light gray, hair black, upper front teeth perfect, aged about 28, size about five feet eight inches, his person slim, had an unshaven upper lip, with beard not long, and a small black skull-cap. He was seen at Port Richmond on Friday afternoon, filling a pint flask with water. The deceased is supposed to have been a resident of Bergen Point, named SEITZER.

ANOTHER FATAL ERROR.—Coroner GOVER was summoned on Friday to hold an inquest over the body of THOMAS H. LYETT, of No. 415 West Fifty-fourth-street, a child of 36 months, who had accidentally been poisoned. The child had suffered from croup, and Dr. CHURCH had prescribed quinine; but Mr. OTTO GRAFF, of No. 769 Eighth-avenue, to whose store Mr. LYETT went, having filled a prescription in which morphine was the chief ingredient, by mistake gave Mr. LYETT the morphine, and nobody in the house understanding the apothecary's hieroglyphics, the dose was administered. The error having been discovered, physicians were called, but the poison had done its work. The Coroner's jury, yesterday, rendered a verdict as follows: "We find that THOMAS H. LYETT came to his death by an overdose of morphine, put up by OTTO N. GRAFF, of No. 769 Eighth-avenue, druggist, in place of quinine, and we censure said OTTO N. GRAFF for his gross carelessness and inattention in putting up said prescription."

DONATIONS TO CENTRAL PARK.—The following donations have lately been made to the Central Park: P. S. Wells, 2 badgers; S. W. Geary, 7 white mice, 3 ring-doves, 1 pair rabbits; E. and H. T. Anthony, 8 photographic views of the City of Richmond, Va.; W. R. Morgan, 1 silver grey fox; I. C. Buckingham, 1 Caraccas sheep; R. Chase Coffin, 1 piece of petrified wood; Jno. S. Stivers, 1 turtle; Milton Finckle, 1 raven; Mrs. Lafayette Rape, 1 pair Guinea pigs; J. McCabe, 1 woodchuck; G. B. Dickson, 1 alligator, 1 turtle; J. L. Valentin, 1 coatimundi; Mrs. M. Grant, 1 Guinea pig; Adolph Stranch, 2 trumpet swans, Major C. H. Boyd, 2 hawks, Jas. W. B. Rockwell, 1 pair lop-eared rabbits; Sig. G. Naphegye, 4 orchis plants; Mrs. W. H. Marshall, 1 pair Guinea pigs; Richard Hastings, 1 osprey; Charles A. Whitney, 1 toucan; A. G. Agnew, 7 California quail; J. C. Woods, 1 pair ring-doves and parrot.

BURIAL CERTIFICATE FORGED.—On the 24th of August, THOMAS RYAN, of No. 477 Ninth-avenue, a child of 7 months, was thrown from a vehicle at Hunter's Point, and almost instantly killed. The body was brought to this city, and a document was made and signed "James O'Reilly, M. D.," certifying that the deceased died of convulsions; and under this certificate Mr. PAUL MCGINN, of Hunter's Point, buried the corpse in Calvary Cemetery. Coroner LEWIS, of Queens County, having heard of the transaction, made inquiry at our City Inspector's office, and there found the forged certificate. He will disinter the corpse on Monday, impannel a jury, and take action against every person concerned. What object the forger could have had does not appear.

ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD—GROSS RECKLESSNESS.—A man named JOHN ROSS, driving a wagon belonging to the Oriental Brewery, attempted to cross the railroad at Fifty-fourth-street, yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, when he was run into by a gravel train which was passing up at a rapid speed. The horse was killed, and the wagon smashed. Ross was picked up with his ribs broken, and suffering from other injuries. He was at once removed to the St. Luke's Hospital, where he was pronounced in a very critical condition. Really some action should be taken in regard to the rate at which the cars are driven through the densely populated portion of the city. Accidents are of daily occurrence, and the residents of that section petition loudly to have the nuisance abated.

MEETING OF THE YORK ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—At a meeting of this association, Friday evening, Hon. R. H. WILLIAMS, in the chair, a paper was read by Mr. NORMAN WIARD, describing and criticising the various popular theories of boiler explosions. He said that boilers do not explode by the expansion of steam, but that the metal above the water-line is heated to a greater extent than that below, and that by reason of the unequal expansion of the metal the boiler is so weakened as to explode at a moderate pressure of steam. On Tuesday evening next, he will endeavor to show how this can be prevented.

FIRES FRIDAY EVENING.—About 10 o'clock, Patrolman PATRICK NEALIS discovered fire in Messrs. COLLINS, REILLY & Co.'s cotton warehouse, on the first floor of No. 3 Coenties-slip. An alarm was sounded; but before the firemen had reached the spot, the officer had burst the doors and drawn out a bale of cotton in which the fire originated....At about 8 o'clock, the upper part of Mr. J. F. WALSH'S shipjoiner's shop, at the foot of Leroy-street, was destroyed by fire of incendiary origin. The loss is estimated at $500. Mr. WALSH is not insured.

FIRE IN WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET.—Mr. HENRY S. LEGGANTE'S dwelling, at No. 152 West Fifteenth-street, was damaged by fire to the extent of about $3,000, at about 7 o'clock last evening. Mr. JAMES BALDWIN'S house, adjoining, numbered 150, was damaged considerably, but may be repaired for $1,500, and Mr. HENRY SOFEY'S house and furniture, at No. 154, were damaged to the amount of perhaps $1,000. The two latter-named gentlemen have $6,000 insurance in the Metropolitan office. The fire is supposed to have originated from a curtain taking fire from a gas-jet.

REIMBURSEMENT OF WAR EXPENSES.—Gov. FENTON on Friday deposited with the Manhattan Banking Company, to the credit of the State, $262,763 17 received from the national government on account of the claims of New-York for moneys advanced in 1861 for the equipment of regiments, &c., for the war.

INSPECTION OF THE SIXTH REGIMENT.—In compliance with Brigade orders, the right wing of this regiment, comprising Companies F, I, H, C and G, with the field, staff, non-commissioned staff and band, will assemble for inspection on Wednesday next, at 7½ A. M. The left wing will assemble on Thursday next at the same hour.

CANAL BOAT SUNK.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon, the canal boat *Daniel Peck* was run into and sunk by the steamboat *Thomas Hunt*, off Pier No. 19 North River. Capt. DALON, the captain of the *Peck*, estimates the value of the cargo with which she was loaded at $4,000.

THE TUNISIAN EMBASSY.—The departure of the Embassy to Washington has been deferred, probably until Wednesday, in consequence of Secretary SEWARD'S absence from the seat of government. In the meantime, the movements of the embassy have not been determined on.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—In this institution, yesterday, there were 300 patients. During the week, 79 were admitted, 59 were discharged as cured or relieved, and 4 died.

CHANGE OF T